NO. 13.

amply secured for such endorsement.

The government does not even re-

deem them temporarily when they

deposit of actual cash in the U.S.

treasury for that purpose and must

hold itself subject to instant call for

making that deposit good whenever

any considerable portion of it shall

have been used in the redemption of

The bank pays for engraving of the

photo from which its notes are print-

ed, the work being done under gov-

ernment supervision, as a matter of

convenience only and for the purpose

of securing uniformity in the issues

Not only does the bank never re-

ceive a dollar of the people's money

on any pretext whatever, but the gov-

ernment makes about three millions

deposited in the redemption fund.

ings as well! Then would the de-

magogic blatherskite who from the

Teachers' Meeting.

E. W. COVINGTON.

of the different banks.

For Nearly-HALFACENTURY

HAVE HELD THELEAD



100 Per Cent. the Handsomest.



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Henderson, Ky

Illinois Central R. R. Has through passenger trains and Fast Efficient Double Daily Service from Cincinnati and Louisville to Memphis & New Orleans In connection with the B. O. & S. W. to Louisville, reaching direct or making close connections for principal

SOUTH & WEST On its own and connecting lines, including Vickburg and Jackson, Miss., Baton Rouge and Natchez, La. Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and San Antonio, Tex., and points on the Pa-cific Coast. It also has through passenger trains and fast efficient d uble daily service from New Orleans. Jackson, Memphis and points South and West on its own connecting lines

Cincinnati, . Louisville, Chicago & St. Louis Making direct connections with through trains for all points NORTH and WEST including St Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.

Solid vestibule trains, through Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars. Through free reclining chair Cars.

Particulars of your local railroad ticket agent. A. H. HANSON, G.P.A., Chicago.

W.A. KELLOND, A.G.P.A. Louisville. WANTET-SEVERAL FAITHful men or women to travel for responsible established house in Kenweekly and expenses. Position per-manent. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Mational, Star Building, Chicago.

SHAYER DAN S. B. TIME TABLE

Personal. FREE-64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease eculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

To be dragged down to an early grave by the neglect of a trivial ailment is not an enviable fate, and yet thousands submit to this late without thousands submit to this late without a struggle. People cannot learn too soon that coughs and colds and affections of the throat and chest cannot be safely neglected. The most fatal disease known to physicians have their inception in these dishorders. It is easy to cure a cold. It is impossible to cure consumption. One possible to cure consumption. One follows the other as surely as night follows day. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is a sure cure for coughs. colds, throat and chest troubles. Druggists sell it. For sale by Z Wayne Griffin & Bro.

Vanted-An Idea Reserving

TO MR. BRYAN.

How the people all must love you, Gathered at the polls in Maine! Did their righteous verdict give you Qualms of conscience, throbs of pain? Don't you think your partner, Sewall, By duplicity controlled When he advocates free silver, But for freights demands the gold?

Or that all the voters relish Tour attempt to stir up classes
With vindictive feelings, hellish—
Breeding riot in the masses?
Did you hope that your assertions,
Which you never can explain,
Would result in quick conversions
In the honored home of Blaine?

Can you benefit the farmer, Help the laborer and mechanic, By free coinage, when you've stated That 'twould surely breed a panic' Are you honestly in earnest, Or an expert talking "Dutch," When you say our sliver dollar In the market buys too much?

We all think that it's a daisy, And don't want it split in two,
It is now good as a gold one,
And we love it—yes, we do.
When you come to visit Sewali
On next Sabbath, bring a man Who has brains enough to give us Some well formulated plan

For free coinage and free trading. To it we'll make no objection If it's like McKinley's tariff— Noted for a wise protection. That's what we want: Work in plenty, Honost dollars as our wages,
Making us a model nation,
Pattern for the coming ages.

—8. M. Moore, in New York Com.-Adv.

THE CLERGY AND BRYAN. Why They Work Against the Popocratic

From the day of his nomination down to the present time, in all his speeches, Bryan has made some allusion to the Holy Scriptures. In almost every instance his allusions have been unjustifiable, and in many instances they have amounted to perversions of the text. With little regard for accuracy he has stumbled along in his disrespectful style, in the vain hope that he might be able in this way to bolster up his dishonest cause. Now a man who will wilfully or ignorantly, as the case may be, pervert the Scriptures, will not hesitate o assail ministers of the church. And he did that in his Raleigh speech. His main effort has been to array class against class. The ministers, realizing the dishonest course of this boy orator, have warned their flocks against his teachings, and they would not have fulfilled their mission as teachers had they done less. For is it not their business to teach morality and honesty. Now some of the ministers have spoken out fearlessly for the cause of honesty and morality, and because of that Bryan said to his Raleigh hearers:

My friends, when certain ministers of the Gospel denounce the great mass of the people who stand behind free coinage, when these ministers have denounced these advocates of free coinage and have taken their places upon the side of these great aggregations of wealth, I remind them that when the Savior was here it was the common people who heard him gladly—the very people whom these ministers today call anarchists and socialists.

But it is most untruthful to say "when

But it is most untruthful to say "when the Saviour was here it was the com-mon people who heard Him gladly"the people who "heard Him gladly" were the general people. There were titled people who "heard Him gladly," rich people as well as poor people, good people, careless people, indifferent peo-ple; in a word, what has been designated, all of the people. Now it is un truthful to say, as Bryan does say, "the very people whom these ministers call anarchists and socialists," for that is the same as saying all of the people of Christ's day were anarchists and so-cialists. Mr. Bryan knows all of the people of that day were not socialists and anarchists. He knows the minisand anarchists. He knows the minis-ters of to-day have not once alluded to the common people as socialists or an-archists. They whom the ministers have alluded to as socialists and anarchists are the Bryans, the Tillmans, and the Altgelds. The very ones, in fact, who have written themselves down so-cialists and anarchists. The ministers cialists and anarchists. The ministers who have spoken for "sound money," for an honest currency, for the prosperity of the country and for the best interests of the working people have done so because they believe in morality, in

or, in loyalty and in patriotism. could not do otherwise than to de

nounce the money scheme which Bryan represents and which violates the com mandment: "Thou shalt not steal."--Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

CLOSING OF MEXICAN MILLS. That Happy (?) Land of Silver Has Its

A dispatch from Queretaro, Mex. states that the Hercules cotton mills of that city, which include three of the largest cotton factories in Mexico, shut down Saturday morning for an indefi- c indition. They know nothing and it was outrageous in the extreme, and down Saturday morning for an inden-nite period, throwing 1,600 operatives care nothing about export prices or even this man of God was not re-good talk on the subject. of manufactured goods is given as the cause of the shutdown. What? How is this? Do they have business stag nation and industrial distress in Mexico, that happy land of free silver, which the free silver advocates are so fond of painting as a sort of earthly paradise

for the laboring man? Mexican mills shutting down because they cannot find a market for their goods! Oh, there must be some mistake on this point. Why, we are told that new mills were rising on all sides under the blessed stimulus of 50-cent dollars. The Queretaro dispatch talks about an overproduction of manufactured goods. But how can that be when the orators have assured us that the only difficulty the Mexican mills have experienced was that they could not turn out goods fast enough; the

demand far outran the supply?
We must say a shutdown is hard lines for the Mexican operatives. As they are willing to work for what an Amer can would regard as starvation wages and to take their pay in 50-cent dollars at that, they ought, at least, to be se cure of steady employment. But, apparently, the free coinage of silver affords them no guarantee of work even at the wretched wages they are willing

to accept .- Boston Herald. "You say you want to hear a little about the old soldiers. Well, my friends, the crisis which is approaching now, the question before the country now, appeals to the old soldier as much as it did in 1861. I am not afraid that any man who risked his life in his nation's behalf is going to be influenced by the arguments that are addressed to the sol-

diers now by the fluanciers," etc.—Mr. Bryan at Milwaukee, September 5. Not one word in answer to the question whether the purchasing power of the monthly pension payments to 970,-000 pensioners would be reduced by the free coinage of sixteen to one silver dollars. Not a word as to the effect upon pension payments hereafter of the "ex-termination" of the "200-cent dollar" because it is worth too much and buys

We do not assume that the veteran soldiers are thinking of nothing but pensions, but they should compel Mr. Bryan to say frankly what would be the effect of free coinage upon the pensioner's dollar.

Make him answer the question one

One Unsettled Point. old man who bore evidence of more work than culture, approached a representative of a free silver paper the ther day in the state library. "Can I ask you a question?"

'Certainly.' "Well, if we have free silver coinage, we'll all have more money, won't we?" "Why, yes, certainly. That's easy

"Well, what I want to know," said the old fellow, earnestly, "is whether they will bring it to me or whether I'll have to go after it?"—Nebraska State Journal.

"O to 8"-Nothing to Ate. Pat-How do you sthand on the silver uestion, Molke? Mike—Me? Sixteen to wan is mot

Pat-Tis, is it? Well, me laddybuck, if you and the long phiskered cranks win I'm thinking that by next winter ivrybody's platform will be: "Nothing to ste."—Detroit Journal.

CASTORIA.

SILVER WAGES.

What a Depreciated Currency has done Mexican Workingmen.

Dreary Picture of the Life of the Toiling Masses--The Very Rich Benefit-

Mr. Henry C. Paynes formerly of this city, but for nine years a resident of the City of Mexico, has been interviewed by one of the correspondents sent to our neighbor republic by the Chicago Record. Mr. Payne has been in business in Mexico the whole period of his stay and can speak advisedly. What he has to say is of especial interest to morkingmen who are being falsely told that their condition would be be improved were this country to go on the silver standard. Mr. Payne, after saying that Mexico is a country of the very rich and the very poor, was asked about the effect of the silver standard.

"It has not affected them at all. The land-owner, the capitalist and the value of silver or the premium on spected by the howling mob of free gold or the fluctuations of exchange, silver, free riot, and free torch men, Hoover was very interesting. and if they got hold of an American who cussed and damned and even ap dollar it would have no more value to them than a Mexican dollar. In fact,

RUTTING RINGS ON THE RIGHT HOGS.

putting of rings in the moses of hogs.—From W. J. Bryan's Labor Day Speech.

there are very few foreign coins in

Mexico. A few drift over the border,

but soon find their way to the banks.

difference."

A Mexican peon would not know the

CENTS A DAY, MEXICAN SILVER.

A day day laborer on a farm will get EIGHTEEN CENTS. The average

will be about thirty seven and one-

half cents. The general run of wages

is about one fourth of what it is in this country "

cause they use no imported goods,

but live off their own products. To the

"How do the prices of the necessa-ries of life compare with those in the

"They are all DOUBLE AND GEN-ERALLY MORE For example, break ast bacon, which costs about twelve and one half cents in gold in

the United States, will cost from thirty to forty cents in Mexican silver.

All Mexican prices are stated in sil-

ver, as all American prices are stated

Mexico. Sugar about the same in proportion to quality. A person who goes to market in Mexico may ex-

pect to pay from two to four times as

much for the same articles as in the United States or Europe."

upper classes it has been considerably increased according as they use im-

"And the cost of living?"

respect to the many ladies who were

fied speech.

"What are the wages paid to ordinary mechanics and laborers?"

"What we call a skilled mechanic who attend peacable meetings, and

gathered there to hear a quite digni-

I cannot believe the party, that is

supported by all the lawless elements

in the land, and the tontrolling forces

ful actions on the part of hoodlums?

Common Error Explained.

I desire to call attention to what I

have recently discovered to be a wide

spread error in the public mind in re-

gard to the relations existing between

impression that after the bank has

deposited its bonds with the govern-

ment, the treasury department loans

to the bank without interest, ninety

per cent of the face value of the bonds

FRITOR COURIER-INFORMANT:

We think not.

in gold. Ham is about the same as bacon. Flour, which costs \$2 a sack in the United States, will cost \$8 in

Highest of all in Leavening Power .-- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

LEWIS AT COLESBURG. | an endorser only and is more than

ADisgraceful Attempt made to Interrupt the Speaker by a Gang of Hoodlums.

COLESBURG, Ky., Oct. 14, 1896. One of the most outrageous schemes of high handed violence ever perpetrats edwas enacted here to might, when Hon. Jno. W. Lewis, the present Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, attempted to speak to the people on the issues of the campaign. The Hon. Lewis came here, as previously announced, accompanied by C. L. Barnes. Mr. Jno. Rogers had secured the public school building in which to speak. When Lewis and Barnes arrived, services were being conducted at the Baptist church, just across the road from the school house, only 40 or 50 feet away. It was suggested that the speaking be postponed until after church and so airanged. Mr. Lewis was introduced by C.L. Barnes and he proceeded at once to speak in the it charges for acting as the redempgentlemanly manner so natural to the "How hes this affected the laboring speaker. He had not proceeded far when some one in the rear of the building shouted, "Hurrah for Bryan!" They do not know anything about it. That seemed to be the signal, and according to previous arrangemens, the middle-man have enjoyed all the for a general disturbance. Mr. Lewis benefit. The man who works with asked them kindly not to interrupt his money and his head is getting him, as he was tired and would not rich. The man who works with his speak under such treatment at their hands is just the same as he ever was. hands. He then asked them, "what His wages have not changed a particle. He works on the same terms, at
the same place and for the same the same place and for the same no effect whatever. Then Mr. Barnes, wages that his father and his grand- in the most kindly way, asked them father got. He eats beans and tortil- not to disturb the speaking, and this las as they ate them, and is satisfied, also failed to do any good. Mr Lewis because he does not know any better. again tried to speak. Be it to the The laboring people are as ignorant as they can be. They can not read, and therefore they have no newspapers. They have no idea of labor organizations to regulate wages, and do to offend a single person, and that the teacher should have a knowless. Be it to the credit of Father Hart, the priest at that place, went to the door and told the rioters that Mr. Lewis had said nor done anything in any way ganizations to regulate wages, and do to offend a single person, and that

The Ohio County Teachers' Association met in the Court House hall,

Bartow, Sept. 23, 1896.

ganizations to regulate wages, and do to offend a single person, and that line teacher should have a showly not know or care about reforms, be such treatment as that was a disgrace and also a knowledge of teaching. Emphasizing the fact that every upon a civilized community and that teacher should attend the County Association. D. H. Godsey also gave a

The subject of history by I C teaches the subject by using unbiased papers and thinks a great deal de-pends on the way in which the sub-

ject is presented. Practical and Theortical grammar by W. E. Morton. He said that the practical was of much greater impor-

tance than the theoretical. The pupil as an imitator by A. S. Bennett was very interesting and instructive. He said that the pupils imitate their parents and teachers and in so doing was forming a character, therefore, is of great importance that we as teachers set right

Which grade needs the most attention the primary or the advanced by I. C. Hoover. Mr. Hoover gave quite a spirited talk on the subject, and said that the primary should receive as much attention as the advan-ced. Prof. Ray and others took part in the discussion and it was very in-

The pleasure I find in teaching by W. E. Carson was very pleasing and showed Mr. Carson to be a humane and sympathizing teacher. He said that the pleasure he found in teachshould a teacher strive to inculcate virtues that he does not possess was then discussed by J. H. Barnes and and W. B. White. Mr. Barnes thinks that the teacher should strive to perfect the stripe t

that the teacher should strive to pos-sess these virtues. Mr. White said that a teacher should strive to inculcate virtues which hedid not possess because it was very necessary for the child to have this training. A motion was then made and earried to adjourn. J. S. FITZHUGH, Sec'y.

will earn about SEVENTY-FIVE abuse the clergy who try to preserve order, and prevent blood-shed can be endorsed in this country.

The d—n lie was several times given by the disturbers.

Dr. Hubbs was sitting on a front seat, and at this junction, jumped up and said as he did so, "come boys, all of you Democrats, let's go, this is a regular burlesque," and they left the building, whooping and yelling like Commanche Indians. Will the better class of people sanction such disgrace-dition truly horrible.

Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or potash. These drugs bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time. The suppleness and elasticity of the loints give way to a stiffness, the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones,—a condition truly horrible. "To the working classes it is just and said as he did so, "come boys, all about what it has always been, beof you Democrats, let's go, this is a

dition truly horrible.

Poison—the curse of mankind—is the most horrible of all diseases, and has al-ways baffled the MERCURY ways bathed the doctors. Their potash and mercury bottle up the poison, but it always breaks forth again attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. with eating sores.
S.S.S., is the only known cure for this disease. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is

United States or Europe."

'Then living has increased and wages remain the same?"

'Yes, THEONLY PERSONS WHO HAVE BEENBENEFITED BY THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER ARE THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SOME-THING THEY COULD SELL IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

per cent of the face value of the bonds of differed for proof to the contrary. It never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up! Our books sent free to any address, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Better than either is a healthy liver. If the liver is O. K. the man is O. K. His blood is kept pure, his digestion perfect, and he can enjoy life and act intelligently and patiently upon the questions of the day. You all know what to take. You have known it for years. It is Simmons Liver Regulator-



For years you and your fathers have found it of sterling worth. It is and always has been put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. Take none but the genuine. It has the Red Z on the front of the wrapper, come in as mutilated currency or otherwise, with its own money, for and nothing else is the same, and the bank at all times must keep a nothing so good.

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the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties, and court of Appeals. Special attention given collections. Also Notary Public for Ohio county.

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of dollars annually, clear of all expen-Will practice his profession in Ohio ses out of the one per cent tax which and adjoining counties, and court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Office east side of public tion agent of the banks and in addition the government has the use of many millions of dollars, the actual

M. L. HEAVRIN. SHELBY TAYLOR. HEAVRIN & TAYLOR, property of the banks, which stands AttorneysatLaw Mr. Editor, we can safely trust the consciences of the American people, I HARTFORD, KY. would we could trust their understand-

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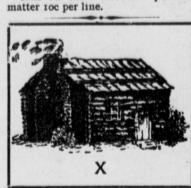
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Republican Ticket.

ELECTION NOV. 3.1896.

For President. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice President. GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

For Congress.
JOHN W. LEWIS. From 4th District of Kentucky. ELECTORS FOR KENTUCKY. At Large-O. S. Deming, Mt. Oli-

At Large-S. H. Kash, Manchester. First District-W. S. Mason, of

Mayfield. Second District—George H. Towery, of Dixon.
Third District-J. F. Taylor, of

Glasgow. Fourth District—J. S. R. Wedding, of Hartford. Fifth District-Charles S. Stiglitz, of Louisville. Sixth District-D. B. Wallace, of

Seventh District-John L. Boeley, of Paris.

Eighth District-N. Daniel Miles, of Nicholasville. Ninth District-Robert Buckley, of

Tenth District-J. B. Marcum, of ackson. Eleventh District-H, G. Trimble, of Somerset.

THE Gleaner is a neat little 4 colcoming to stay; it will be independ-

THE Hardinsburg Leader, publishlatest additions to our exchange list. It is published by Mr. I. E. McClure, an old experienced newspaper man, and as it is published in the interest of the Republican party, we trust that it may live and do much good for the

THERE are sound money Democrats about town and other places, who are bitterly opposed to the Chicago platform, and who were sound money men before the Convention, but since the Convention they are now "Flopocrats," inasmuch as they will vote for Bryan against their own belief and against the best interest of the coun-

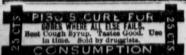
EVERYWHERE throughout the District Hon. Jno. W. Lewis is met by tremendous crowds anxious to hear the truths told by him, and everywhere he is met by the intelligent people and given an ovation which shows his popularity among the people of his District. He is making a magnificent canvass and is gaining strength every day.

It is the intentions of the silverites to suppress free speech. They have no argument and they know if they will listen to argument in support of Sound Money the majority of men they are counting for certain will vote against them. Now to prove that they will not listen to Sound Money argument, they have sent off and got Jo A. Parker, a Populist, to speak here at the same time that Gen Hill is advertised. What does this show? How does it strike fair-minded men?

"You shall not press down upon the brow of laborthis crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."--[W. J. Bryan.

The above is something unheard of coming from a Presidential candis date. It has shocked the entire religious world of both sect and creed and they turn with shame from such an exhibition of bad taste. Well is he answered by Mr. Verdey in the fol-

lowing language: "No, indeed; no crown with its poisenous prongs shall pierce the suffering head of labor, but instead, that same head shall by this free silver policy be made to burn and sweat beneath the scorching sun of long days, and receive as reward a spurious com whose face value belies its real value in the scale of the money changer, No, 'you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.' Neither was the victory of Calvery's stupendous tragely so crucified, but He was cruelly be rayed for THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER, and the metal still smells of



FREE SILVER AND WAGES.

Extracts From Speech of Hon. Jas. T. McCleary.of Is Still Unshaken in His Minnesota, Delivered In the House of Representatives February 12, 1896.

And now let us see how the situation of working-men in this country compared in 1890 with that during the so-called "bimetalic times."

From the famous Senate report on wholesale prices, transportation and wages, before referred to, I take the facts for the following table of wages in leading occupations every tenth year for some time before the war, when we had our mint, "open to the free coinage of both metals," in comparison with wages in 1890, a sixth of a century after we finally adopted our present system of unlimited coinage of gold and limited coinage of sil-

		WAGES PER	DIEM -	
OCCUPATION.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1890
Plasterers	\$1 50	\$1 75	\$1 75	\$3 50
Blacksmiths	1 50	1 50	1 50	3 00
Blacksmiths' helpers	831/4	831/4	83 1/4	1 75
Painters	1 25	1 25	1 25	2 50
Wheelwrights	1 25	1 25	1 25	2 50
Carpenters	1 29	141	1 52	1 94
Engineers	2 00	2 25	3 00	4 25
Firemen	1 35	1 37	1 44	1 65
Laborers	81	1 04	99	1 25
Machinist	1 54	1 55	1 76	2 19
Watchmen	1 10	1 06	1 00	1 55
*Average	87 7	92.7	1 00	168.6
*Average, according to impor	tance. for	all occupa	tions, 1860	being

reconed as 100

We have seen that the condition of American working-men has vast ly improved since the days when we had free coinage of silver. It has been shown, also, that opening our mints to coinage of silver on private account would at once send us to a silver basis. How would this affect wages and the men who earn them?

Every man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil owes it to himself and those heartily glad that the rank and file of whom he holds dear to think this over carefully.

THE Democrats have refused to give the Populist the Cougressman in this District, and are now down up- and two for Watson. on their knees begging the Populists to support Bryan and Smith. Tae Democrats have been trying to fuse the Populists entirely out.

THE Hartford Herald is even partisan when it comes to mentioning a Populist speech. We understand that Mr. Parker made the best speech that was made at Fordsville last Saturday and yet the Herald complimented all the other speeches and never mentioned Mr. Parker. And yet they want the Populist vote.

THE silverites, to further their pet theories, will resort to almost anything. Now, in order to break up a Democratic speaking they have imported a man to speak at the same umn, 8 page paper published at Beaver dime in a different part of the town, er Dam, by Messrs. J. N. and W. M. and will parade the streets with a brass er Dam, by Messrs. J. N. and W. M. and will parade the streets with a brass Likens. It has the appearance of band and with Commanche yells until they break the speaking up, and yet they say they are not rioters, anarchists, &c. Away with such bosh, it is imprinted on their foreheads.

> THE H-rald this week says there were 3,000 people heard Capt. Ellis at Fordsville last Saturday and that there were 1,500 horsemen in the parade. We have taken pains to interview Mr. Lee B Stevens, a Democrat who was there, and he informs us that there were about 40 or 50 in the parade and there were not more than but if it does not lie everybody will be disappointed.

THE Herald gets up on its head because the Democratic committee didn't advertise Gen. Hill's speaking in that paper. That is easily explained: a few weeks ago, Mr. Reid, of Rockport, sent them a nctice of a Democratic speaking at Rockport and told them he would pay for it, but and repudiation. Go to work and still they refused to hear free speech, and would not publish a notice of the speaking for love nor money, and yet this same paper sets itself up as a teacher. A great teacher it is! So blinded by partisan feelings that it cannot tell whether it is "comin' or

AND now Wilbur Condict has at last landed in a party. We never istration the reduction of the interestknew until this week where he was! it was impossible to find him, but est-bearing debt amounted to \$847,since he has placarded himself we 363,890, showing that during Mr. know he has fallen over the fence and Cleveland's Administration the interis now riding a 53 cent dollar"through a s'aughter house to an open grave." This sad, indeed, to chrone his departure, but what the Republican party gains, the Democratic party loses by getting him. Go on, and on, Bro. Condict; it will not be long until you will want an office from the Democratic party, and when you are refus. the public debt as the result of one ed, where, oh, where, will you be? dose of free trade under the Wilson Echo answers, "In the soup."

Last week we asked the Hartford Herald some very important questions, bearing directly on the issues of this campaign. The questions were asked that that paper might give the truth once more when it answered them. But this week's Herald followed up their long established reputation of lying and suppressing the truth. What does this prove? It proves that they have no argument in support of their false theory and are dodging the issues. If they were honest in their convictions, if they have any convictions, the questions would have been answered. We again insist that you answer the questions or else admit, by your sileuce, that you are ignorant of the sul j et or your cau-e caunot be supported by argument because you have

Populists who vote under the roosters cast eleven votes for Sewall

According to Parker's sell out of the Populist party, all Populists who vote under the rooster cast two votes for Watson and eleven for Sewall.

EVERY Reyublican in the county is equested to be on the lookout for Popocraticlies They are now circulating everything in order to carry their point.

Notwithstanding the fact of Mr. Bryan's argument that wheat, cotton, &c. are falling in prices, they have risen nearly one-half since the assurance of Kepublican victory.

"BRYAN is not a friend to the syn dicates and trusts," spouts the Herald. How about the silver trust, representing \$616,000,000? Bryan is their paid attorney and 18 now make ing speeches in the interest of the greatest trust in America. Why can't you tell the truth?

lists. A Democratic clerk at Owensboro refused to let Southall, the Populist candidate for Congress, on the ballot. There is no telling how the Democrats will fail over eath other to kick the Populists, but then they love

WHEN Popocrat orators speak at Hartford they are advertised by the 300 who heard Capt. Ellis. So you Chairman of the Popocratic Commitsee that the Herald has lied again, tee with flaming bills, but when the Populist State Chairman proposes to speak here no bills are seen on our streets signed by said Chairman.

THE Republicans throughout the county must understand that there is work for all between now and the election, and to get out and do something to save the country from the wild cat craze of free silver. free riot on election day.

SHORTLY atter Benjamin Harrison was elected President, upon July 1, 1889, the interest-bearing debt of the United States amounted to \$809, 853,990. At the close of his Administration, July 1, 1893, it was \$535,-029,380. During Harrison's adminbearing debt amounted to \$244,821, "at." He has been so scattering that 610. Upon July 1, 1896, the interest-bearing debt of the United States during only three years had increased \$262,384,510. Adding the decrease of the debt during Harrison's Administration and the increase of it during three years of Cleveland's Administration, we have practically an increase of over \$500,000,000 in tariff.

THE Hartford Herald says this week: "It is currently reported on the streets of Hartford that the sum of ten thousand dol!ars is or soon will be at the disposal of the Republican managers here to help carry Ohio county for McKinley and sound money." Once more the Herald has told this much truth, but it might have gone farther and stated truthfully that the editor of the Herald and the Popocratic wire pulling bosses of Hartford were the sole originators and circulators of said report, which upon its face shows its unreasunadulterated "campaign he. publicans believe voters who would sell their principles could not be trusted to vote right even for money, therefore they think it unnecessary to have any campaign fund for the purpose of buying votes, as the Herald insinuate , even it they were for sale.

JOS. H. ARNOLD

Conviction by the Abuse of Ene-

mies.

I desire to express my earnest appreciation of the honest, manly and courageous stand you have taken in this most remarkable campaign of fusion and confusion. It is encouraging to know there is at least one true Populist paper in the state that has not hoisted the white flag of surrender, nor turned its back on the

cause of the plain people. The People's party must be saved from its professed friends who are really, whether willfully or not, its most dangerous enemies. The rank and file of our people who can be neither bullied nor bought will know whom to trust when this crises is over and the treachery of those who have bargained to deliver us to the enemy is properly rebuked, as it will

The leadership of the People's party in future, if it is to continue to live, must be taken out of the hands of those who have abused that leadership in the past. For how can any honest, faithful People's party man trust in the future the leadership of those men who in the past have dickered for the delivery of his vote to the enemy?

If our committee can sell and deliver us to the enemy in 1896, what shall prevent them from selling us out in 1898 and in 1900? I am most our people are going to refuse to be delivered notwithstanding the fact that our 'leader' have bargained to deliver us.

Now is the best time in the world to the world, and especially to our unpurchasable and cannot be sold and delivered as mere merchandise now or at any other future time, by any committee for any price whatev-

I want to ask candidly, how can we ever hope to win and hold the confidence of the masses of the people in our honesty and integrity of purpose if we exhibit a willingness to enter into deals and dickers with our opponents, and trade off our professed principles for a share in the spoils of office?

One of the difficulties I have had to contend with when speaking and working for the People's party was the answers I got so often from old party men that our party would be just as corrupt when they got into would sell out just as quick. What a | the American wage earner. damper we will be forced to meet now when our old party brothers turn on ever got into office. Ah, you Popus that he is sputtering out like a tallow many things, but we are afraid to bal have ceased to take and interest trust you. You are only wanting an in him oppurtunity to sell us out." Let every true Populist firmly resolve to teach the trimmers. Jusionists and traders who have been trafficing in our votes a most wholesome lesson by

refusing to vote for Bryan I am greatly encouraged, too, by pudiating the action of our trafficking committee and declaring they will not vote for Bryan.

Let no Populist be caught by the free silver bate with which the Democrats have bated their hook to catch Populist committees and suckers never cease until the sun goes down []. H. Arnold in Farm and Labor

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malaria poison. Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Williams & Bell's Drug Store.

Lotty Argument. Looking over the files of certain Democratic newspapers that are shedding crocodile tears over the refusal of a big faction of the Populist party to go out of business, we find some very choice arguments that they used a few months ago in their efforts to convince the Populists that they were away off on the questions advocated. Here are a tew samples: Bunco steerers.

Fools. Communists. Rogues. Socialists. Cranks. Dervishes. Repudiationists Thieves. Fagins. Jacobing. Pirates. Demagogues Adventurers. Luafers. Humbugs. Hobos. Frauds. Idiots. Fanatics Soreheads.

Anarchists.

names in a exuberant vocabulary, how can you say, "Come sit down, and let's reason together," We are

what we have always been. If you fellows didn't need our votes you would still be heaping this kind of

abuse upon us We are willing to vote for your man if you will vote for ours. If you can't recognize us, we won't recignize vou. Free stiver may seem a sweet morsel to you, but enlightened Populists are sure it is not the cured

-all you pretend. With its introduction, financial reform will be set back for years to come, and the Populists will have to begin their work of education all over again. Some of you know this; others of you are too blinded by party ties to realize it, and go along in the footsteps of others. Populists know exactly where they are 'at'' and don't propose to be drawn out into the darkness to be betrayed and destroyed .- [Farm and Labor Iournal

POLITICAL NOTES.

up, goes still Wheat and silver

Down! Say what you please about Jo Blackburn, he is a man of rare courage, as witness his determination to answer Carlise. Goin, Jo, and d-nd be he who first cries hold! enough. Remember, Joseph, that "he who

According to Chairman Jones, the campaign funny man of the Popociats. he commenced his work a sure winner and has daily figures to prove a tremendous loss from poor Hanna's for all Populist loyal and true to show army. Notwithstanding these terrible tidings Hanna goes merrily along 'leader' that they are absolutely as though he had no faith in 'Jones of Arkansas."

doubts is a dastard." etc., etc.

Ex-Candidate Hardin was certain one year ago that he would be elected by a majority of 50 000, yet when the voters had finished, Bradley's ma-?ority was 9,000. Today "Also Ran" Hardin thinks he thinks that Bryan's majority will be 25,000, which really means that Bryan will be defeated in Kentucky by about 18,000.

All wage earners who feel that the dollars they receive buy more and better clothing and food than they are entitled to are advised by Carlisle to vote for Bryan; all wage carners believe that they should be paid in a dollar worth 100 cents will, of course, vote against Bryan, who insists that office as the old parties are, and the American dollar is too good for

The rise and fall of "Wind Jammer" us and answer our appeals to them to Bryan will make a zery interesting come out of the two old parties by page in American history. As he body who could afford to lose it, but saying: "Ah, your leaders were ev- arose in all his glory at Chicago en more corrupt than we thought they many bypnotized hearers thought a were. They did not even wait until a fixed star of the first magnitude they got into office to sell you out had appeared to dazzle the eyes of but actually sold you out before they seventy million Americans But now list talk mighty nice and promise candle, even the Senatorial silver ca-

Mark Hanna is charged with the 'crime of 'c6' in advancing the price of wheat 30 cents a bushel, of corn 10 cents, and of cotton 3 cents a pound. Mark is not satisfied with this, but is actually forcing the effete monarchies the great number of letters I have re of Europe to buy heavily, and to pay ceived form ever past of the state re- in gold worth 100 cents on the dollar everywhere. By the almighty power Hanna has caused Bryan's 300 speeches with but a single thought to become merely sound and fury with no thought at all.

> The Toledo Weekly Blade. Every intelligent family needs in addition to their local paper, a good national weekly. The greatest and most widely know general family newspaper is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known at almost ; every one of the 70,000 postoffices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a Republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the hou ehold. Serial stories, peetry, wit and humor; the Household department (sest in world), Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's Sermons, the Farmstead, the Question Bureau (which answers questions for subscribers), the News of the Week in complete form, and other special festures. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and it you will send us a list of addresses, we will mail a copy are busily engaged in the mines and to each Only \$1 a year. It von wish to raise a club, write for terms. Address The Blade, Tolero, Ohio.

> > Colored Republicans.

The Republicans of Hayti met Wednesday night and had speeches by different members of the club. Prof. P. A. Gary presented the following resolution which was unanimously

adopted: RESOLVED, That we the colored voters of Hartford do hereby renew our allegiance to the Grand Old Republican party and are proud of our party leaders, and will not be led off after the free silver craze, and hereby piedge the Republican party our hearty support and pledge ourselves to cast our votes on the 3d day of November for McKinley and Hobart and Jno. W. Lewis, and will do all we After calling a man all the choice can to secure their election.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

Free Silver Would Help the Farmer by Reducing the Wages of His Help. Farmer-I reckon this free silver's about the best friend of us farmers that's come our way since the war. Al-lowing Bryan's elected all right this year, I calc'late I'll be worth nearly

\$2,000 more next year than now.

Farmer's Wife—Nonsense, Harvel I don't believe silver's going to make folks rich. One'll have to work for a living if Bryan's elected just as hard as

F .- I don't deny but what your head's level there, Jane. Some folks will have to work harder, but it won't be us farmers. We'll come out on top with free silver. That's sure's shooten.

F. W.—What crazy notion's in your head now, anyhow? D'you think farmers are smart enough to make laws that'll take money out of other folks' pockets and put it into theirs? F.—P'raps not, but they're going to try it. I s'pose you don't see how free

silver'll help us, but I do.

F. W.—If you'll take my advice you'll not bother yourself to death trying to get rich by free silver. I'll warrant it

won't work as you calc'late.

F.—I'll tell you one way it'll help me, Jane. You know that if we got free coinage we will have silver dollars worth 'bout 50 cents—same's Mexicus dollars now.

P. W .- I thought Bryan said that allver'll be worth just as much as gold when we get free silver. F.—Yes, that's what he says in the east, so's he won't scare the mill bands and savings banks folks too much. But

he don't talk that way out here, because knows that ain't what we're after. We want cheap money, so's prices of wheat, corn and pork'll be twice us high, same as in Mexico.

F. W.—Supp's'n' they are? Wouldn't you have to pay twice as much for

clothes and groceries and everything else you'd have to buy? If you got two dollars instead of one dellar, you'd have to spend two dollars instead of one dollar. It'd be as broad as it is long. If that's the way silver's going to make you rich, you'll never get rich. F .- But I wouldn't have to spend two

dollars for every dollar I spend now. You know, we have at least two hired men the whole year, and three to five more from April to November, basides the hired girl for most of the year. Do you recken I'm going to ruise their pay when we get free silver? F. W.- I s'pose so. Why shouldn's

F .- Just because I wouldn't have to. P'rapsaftera year or so I'd give 'am two or three dollars more a month, but nothing like double what they're getting now. I calc'late I'd save between \$800 and \$1,000 in wages -not quite so much on John and Dave, because they board with us, and of course the price of some of the things they eat would go up, but I'd save 'bout half on my day who live and board at home. That's bow I figger it, and it's 'cording to the opinion of Gov. Boles and other big silver people. They say farm wages is too high for profits and that silver'li bring 'em down.
F. W.—And so that's why you're for

free silver, Harve Grimes; want to cheat your poor hired hands out of half their wages, men who now can hardly keep their families out of the poorhouse! I thought it was them Wall street shylocks and goldbugs you're after with your free silver stick and that you're trying to square accounts with them rich fellers, but it seems-F.-Hold up there, Jane! Free silver's going to save us bout \$1,000 on

what I still owe on that \$4,000 more gage. Who d'you think'll lose that? F. W.--I don't care who'd lose it. "Tain't right to cheat anybody, but I neighbors it's time to put a stop to it. don't care if you never get that other farm paid for. I guess we won't starve on this old farm. I'm going to tell how free silver will hurt them, and I'll get them all to vote sgainst Bryan. The idea of such farmers as you trying to elect Bryan to cut down the wages of your hired men! I'm ashamed of

Design for a Bryan Dellas



When argument is based upon a wrong principle, it is full of inconsistencies. Candidate Bryan says that our dollar is too valuable; that it has enhanced until two bushels of wheat are now required in exchange for a dollar, whereas one bushel of wheat was exchangeable for a dollar in days gone by. Mr. Bryan's remedy for this is to cheapen the dollar. This is logical, and the dollar would centainly be cheapened by "free coinage." No doubt of that. So far Candidate Bryan is consistent, but wait a moment. He says also the the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would double the price of silver bullion and make it worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold the world over. It this advance should result, the silver dollar would rise in value to the present worth of the gold dollar, and there would be absolutely no change in our financial system. These two proposi-tions are utterly at variance with each other. One of them must of necessity be incorrect.—Atlanta Dixie.

MeHENRY.

Miners at Williams Mines have resumed work again The people here are treated to weekly political meetings and speakings,

Miss Clemmie Hicks is visiting relatives in Central City. Mrs Julia Davis. Hartford, spent a few days here with friends last week

Mrs. W. E. Woodward, of Point Pleasant, is on a visit to relatives

Mr. Albert Christian, Louisville,

visited his parents at this place last

Bob Caldwell, of Woodstock, Ten m. telegraph operator, visited his family here last week

Mr H Bosket has moved to Cenleitown and the Shull Bros. are talking of moving to that town soon. Our Sunday School is moving on

Our Job Department is always ready to do your job work for you at the lowest cash figures.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION,

The Democratic party, stout, well and

hearty, Assembled t Chicago in convention. One William J Bryan, a Populist lion For a time Democratic in preten-

Captured the crowd in a speech plain

and loud, Proclaiming this country all alone, hould accept repudiation, expensive to the nation,

In order to get a seat on the throne Though without a saddle he attempts to ride a straddle Of three parties, for office now en-

They were even at the start, but have gotten wide apart And Willie is all spraddled out.

Willie, my little Dear, I now begin to

You do not believe what you tell; You, on different days (tell) your tale so may ways, Your Fiatism's dead and gone too

-well. -F. RENFROW.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Rerard for any case of Catarh that cannot be cured by Hall,s Catarrh Cure.

F.J CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesals Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catairh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.
Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all
Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best. CASTORIA. The har dialle Chart. Fletchers

State Superintendent Davidson has finished the papers in the last State Examination for certificates to teach in the common schools in the State. and we find among the list the name of Mr. Hardin Craig, a former student of Hartford College. Mr. Craig is a brother of Mrs. T. L. Griffin, of this place, and is a young man of extraordinary habits.

CASTORIA

Some people will think that Dr

than other cough remedies until they try it. Then they will know for themselves that it is the best on

Bell's Pine Tar Honey is no better

Up to date druggists sell it. For sale by Z Wayne Griffin & Bro. MUTICM.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is difterent from all other cough remedies. It cures by allaying the inflammation and giving tone, strength, vigor and vitality to the respiratory organs. All druggists sell it. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

WANTED-SEVERAL FAITHtul men or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky. Salary \$780, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position per-manent. Reference. Enclosed selfaddressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chienge.

Miss Margaret Nall,

HARTFORD, KRNTUCKY. FALL term begins August 31, 1896, at her home for the reception of pupuls. Thorough training. Special attention given to young pupils. Terms as usual. Your patronage so-

Brick for Sule. I have a fine lot of first-class brick for sale at Hartford, Ky. Parties needing brick for any purpose will do well to call on or address me at the above place before purchasing elsewhere. All orders filled promptly at most reasonable prices. Your patronage solicited. Respectfully. E. L. HERRING.

"GREATEST ON EARTH." Dr. Hiles Restorative Norvino.

the First National Bank of Fulton
"I was completely run down, My rebecame so unstrung through loss of
and worry that I felt sure I would be
pelied to give up my position. I wou
awake all pight long, and it took but



Dr. Miles' Restorative

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Fair Bros. & Co.

Are now showing the pretties lines of Ladies Capes

-And Jackets

Ever Brought to Ohio County,

Our line comprises the output of two factories; the styles are right, the quality is the best, the prices are the lowest.

LADIES FINE

BEAVER JACKETS

Black and blue \$3; Ladies black and b ue boucle jackets \$3 to \$5; capes \$2, trimmed in braid or fur; handsome beaver capes, trimmed in buttons\$3.50 to \$7, misses jack ets, size 8 to 12 years, \$1.50 to \$5. We have a complete line of ladies cloth in tan, brown, black and blue to make capes and infants cloaks.

We can please you in style, quality and price. Come direct to see us and we will show you some bargains.

Proprietors,

Hartford Temple of Fashion.

DID YOU KNOW

made "Cannot Rip" school and la-

dies everyday shoes. Stribling's calt

and kid boots and Dittman's box and

-McINTOSHES-

have them at \$4 00, \$4 75 and \$6 50,

that are guaranteed. It they leak or

do not give satisfaction in any par-

ticular the McIntosh will be taken

back. Ladies cloaks, capes and hats,

Jones & Morehead.

PLEASANT RIDGE, KY.

We know whereof we affirm when

we state that Ayer's Pills, taken

promptly, at the first symptoms of

cold and fevers, arrest further prog-

ress of these disorders, and speedily

restore the stomach, liver, and bow-

els, to their normal and regular ac-

Miss Etta Milner returned Friday

CERALVO.

family into the parsonage here.

ly of W. H. Harris for the past lew

Mr. J. P. Fulkerson went to Mis-

souri last week to look after some

Mr. R. H. Jones, who has been

spending the summer with his son.

Capt. P. Jones, left last. week for his

Mr. George Maddox has moved in-

to the house recently vacated by Mr

Gun Goes Off

instantly when you pull the

trigger. So sickness may come on suddenly. But it takes time

trigger. So sickness may come on suddenly. But it takes time to load the gun, and it takes time to load the gun, and it takes time to get ready for those explosions called diseases. Coughs, colds, any "attack," whatever the subject be, often means preceding weakness and poor blood.

Are you getting thin? Is your appetite poor? Are you losing that snap, energy and vigor that make "clear-headedness?" Do one thing: build up your whole system with SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil. It is the essence of nourishment. It does not nauseate, does not trouble the stomach. And it replaces all that disease robs you of.

that disease robs you of.

A book telling more about it free. Ask for it.

COTT & BOWNE, New York

home in Christian county.

L Fulkerson.

McLean county.

learning dress making.

New fall dress goods at Carson &

Co's. We often sell 40 pairs of shoes in one

When you come to town visit Car-Come in and see our big new stock.

CARSON & Co. Soldiers' Reunion at Fordsville next satin fine shoes for men. It don't

Mr. C. N. Marks has returned from his trip to Canton, O.

We have a bigger stock of clothing CARSON & CO. Bullington is prepared to give you

a good shave or shampoo. FOR SALE: --- A saddle and harness

horse. Apply at this office. Remember Bullington when you want a good shave or hair cut.

Don't forget that we take school CARSON & Co.

We have a fine line of teachers' grade cards for 35 cents per hundred. Send in your orders.

Silk velvet -- black, blue, green, brown and cardinal -- 75 cents per CARSON & Co. Now is the time to buy shoes, and

Carson & Co's is the place to buy after an extended visit to relatives in All wool serge, 50 inches wide-

blue and black 50 cents at Carson & The Republicans of Ohio county are

requested to send notice of speakings, &c., to THE REPUBLICAN for publica-

Messrs. J. L. Elmore and W. M. Stevens will speak at Sunny Dale Saturday night at 7 o'clock. Everybody invited. Mr. Stevens especially invites Rev G. I. Bean to be present. Mr. W. M. Stevens spoke to the Republicans at Hickory schoolhouse

at Excellsior Fri 'ay night. He had large crowds at both appointments. The McHenry McKinley and Hobart club met at Render school house on the night of the 16th inst, after a short talk by H. H. Davis, the enrollment of new members was made

and resulted in addition of 15 new

last Wednesday night. He also spoke

names to the club. Mr. C. R. Martin, the jeweler, who has been here for ten years, has formed a partnership with Mr. W. G. McClure, at Beaver Dam, to take effect November 1st. He will be at his old stand in Hartford every Monday and other days when there are crowds in town to attend to the wants of his old customers.

Public Speaking. Hon. C. M. Barnett will speak at the following times and places in the Pourth District:

Elizabethtown, Oct. 28 1:30 p. m. Springfield, Oct. 29 1:30 p. m. Lebanon, Oct. 30 7:30 p. m. Campbellsville, Oct. 30 1:30 p. m. New Haven, Oct. 31 1 p. m. Lebanon Junction, Oct. 31 7:30 p m

A desirable farm of one hundred acres, situated near Hartford, well watered, a good orched, two hundred bearing trees, good buildings, and in good community. For further particulars call at this office at once. ti

A Sufferer Cured

was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from

this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for AYER'S Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able

to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."-O. C. DAVIS,

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

CARSON & Co. If you need a wrap, come to Carson

We can sell you a Cape for \$1.25. CARSON & Co. We are headquarters for clothing. CARSON & Co.

Speaking at Fordsville next Satur-A man's good Suit for \$5.00 at

Best assortment of Dress Goods at Good Canton Flannel for 5c.

Carson & Co's. Don't forget the Republican Kally at Fordsville next Saturday.

Anything you might want in the furniture line at Carson & Co's. There will be a grand Republican

raily at Fordsville October 31. I want to trade a sewing machine GROSS WILLIAMS. Hon. C. S. Taylor spoke to a large

I want to trade a sewing machine tor corn and hay

crowd at Indian Camp last Thursday

GROSS WILLIAMS. We will sell for cash only 21 pounds of Granulated Sugar for \$1.00. CARSON & Co.

Miss Mabelle Hubbard has been day? That we handle Keith's Shop the chills.

> Examine our line of Shoes and Boots before buying elsewhere. CARSON & Co.

will speak at Fordsville Octobe 31 For men, boys and ladies. A good Everybody izvited McIntosh with cape for \$2.50. We Please be ready to pay for your

laundry when delivered. LYMAN WILLIAMS, Agt. A new Baptist Church was organ

ized at Central Grove last Thursday, Oct. 15, with 77 members. I want to trade a sewing machine

for a No. 1 cow and calf. GROSS WILLIAMS.

We can sell you a ladies Jacket from \$1.00 to \$20.00. Don't fail to CARSON & Co. Mrs. E. D. Guffy and little daught-

er, Merceder, Frankfort, are visiting the family of Mr. E. B. Allen this Secured. Mr. Juo. P. Haswell, Jr., of Har-

dinsburg, will speak at Fordsville, to-morrow evening, Oct 24 Everybody invited.

Miss Alice Eudaly is in Louisville The ladies of the Baptist Church Rev. J. H. Richardson, who has invite everybody to attend the oyster charge of this work, has moved his supper and candy pulling at Mrs. W G. Hardwicks to night. Go, and Mrs. Blackburn and daughter, Evhelp a good cause. ansvile, have been visiting the fami-

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Render, and lit tle son, of Morgantown, were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E P. Neal Sunday.

Hon. C. S Taylor and Mr. Fon Rogers will speak at Sugar Grove next Friday night and at Horse Branch on the Saturday following Every body invited.

Hon. Luther C. Willis will speak in Hartford Friday, Oct 30, in the interest of National Democracy. He will speak at McHenry at night and Sulphur Springs Saturday night. Two boys of Esqr. Givens, living

at Big, Springs, in Butler county, were burned to death last Saturday morning. It seems that they were caught by the falling root. The following named persons have paid their subscription to THE RE-

PUBLICAN since cur last issue: Sam

Bartlett, Buford; Henry Osborne, Curdsville; H. C. York, Horton Jennie, the little daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thomas, Rosine, died Wednesday, and was buried Thursday. Mr. and Mrs G B. Williams

of this place, attended the funeral. There was a rousing, Republican Rally at Davidson Station last Wednesday night, at which time the voters were addressed by Messrs. M. L. Heavrin, D. M. Hocker and G. S.

In many cases, the first work of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is to expel the effects of the other medicines that have been tried in vain. It would be a saving of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla at first instead of at last.

Mrs. D e Rowe and little daughter, Rochester, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dehaven.

Hon Luthur C. Willis, Sound Money Democrat, will address the voters of Ohio county at Fordsville day. next Saturday, Oct 31. Everybody

Every Republican in the county is urged to attend the speaking at his schoolhouse next week, and hear the truth. The silverites have resorted to lying. Don't listen at their silly twaddle. Study the question for yourself.

Gen. Sam E. Hill, sound money Democrat, will speak at Hartford tomorrow afternoon. We understand that Jo A. Parker, a Popoulist, will speak at the Fair Grounds at the same time. Gen. Hill being a former resident of this place, will no doubt be greeted by a large crowd. He will speak at Centertown Saturday night.

Mr. J F. T. Ward died at his home near town last Tue day evening, after a long spell of sickness. Mr. Ward was about 65 years of age and was a highly respected man, and had many friends who will mourn his death. He was a consistant member of the Presbyterian Church and was always active in church work. The remains were buriel at the Patterson graveyard Wednesday evening.

We will Sell You

22 pounds of granulated sugar for \$1 00; 24 pounds light sugar \$1 00; 6 and 7 pounds green coffee \$1 00; 3 cakes Lenox scap 10c; Brooms 9, 13 and 19c; Miners supplies; men good boots \$1 33; men and women shoes 98c; men good shirts 3oc; jeans pants 75c; boys McIntoshes \$2 50; men Mc-Intoshes \$3 oo to \$8 oo; large line of calicoes 4c; Clark's O.N. T. 3 for 10c; campaign caps and handkerchiefs 5c; full line millinery goods and cloaks. Glass tumblers 15c; cups and saucers 25c; stove ware all sizes 8c; per gal.; kitchen safes \$2 50; 4 quarter bedsteads \$1 50. Atkins thin back T.T. saws 36c per foot; \$60 sewing machine for \$20 00. Heating stoves \$3; cook stoves \$6 and up

MOREHEAD, JONES & CO., Centertown, Ky.

Word comes from all quarters that the neatest and most satisfactory dye for coloring the beard a brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the

Hurrah! and Hurrah! A Gala day at Fordsville arranged for.

A rousing Republican Rally be had at Fordsville, Ky., on Saturday, ly rich in a very short time. Mr. Bryan and his disciples are confident Oct. 31st, at which of two things. 1st, that silver will time the voters will carry the day at the election November 3 2nd, that should this occur it be addressed by CoL. would be a success, a great boom to all. They are so confident of both, Cornet Bands have have not any too much money to lose without feeling the loss keenly, been engaged to fur- to vote for the free and unlimited nish music and excursion rates on all that while silver under present con-Railroads have been ditions is worth 63 cents per ounce,

be perfected to entertain not less than 7 .- grant all this to be true. But then if 000 people who will to day, Oct. 20, silver is bringing 63c per ounce and November 4 it will be attend from Ohio, worth \$1 29 per ounce, why don't Mr. Bryan buy some silver now? Grayson, Breckin- Why don't all these silver prophets ridge, Daviess and buy silver at 63c and double, yes Hancock counties, It | more than dou week's time?. will be the grandest sincere in their teachings they ought political gathering to buy silver, the present owners and demonstrat i o n dare not risk their own money on

county. Sound Money Demhe sees it. Let evand Nation keeps every dollar as good as every other dollar hear these grand representatives of sound

Bucklen's Arulea Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbiains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by William

BEAVER DAM.

Rev E. K. Shultz, Central City, who has decided to make a minister, preached his first sermon here Sun

Misses Maggie Ashby and Ida Maddox, McHenry, spent Sunday with

Miss Olie Hocker. Miss Fannie Barnes, who has been Ill for some time, is improving. Miss Fannie Ham, Owensboro, is

visiting her aunt, Mrs A. D. Taylor. Miss Nell Austin, Messrs, Carl Coots and Harvey Hocker, who have been out of school on account of sickness, entered Monday. Mrs. L. B. Bean and son, Jesse,

Harttord, were in town Wednesday. Prof. E. R. Ray and the Geology and Zoology classes spent Saturday in the woods. Room 3 spent Saturday at Highview. There were 30 in number. Prof. J. B. Taylor and wife and Prof. Snyder chaperoned the

Hon. Jno. J. McHenry and wife Hartford, were in town Wednesday. Miss Maggie Smith visited her parents at McHenry Saturday and Sun-

Mr. J. T. Casebier was in Rockport Sunday. Mrs. Georgia Coots is on the sick

list this week. Miss Lula Walker, Hartford, visitd the Misses Barnes and Pirtle Sun-

Mrs. Mulhall, Louisville, was in

town this week. Miss Nancy Chick returned Wed, nesday to her home in Bowling Green. The Christian Endeavor meets on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock instead of Sunday evening. We hope to have an increased number out to morrow night. Can't you and won't you come out and help us in our work? Mr. W.M. Likens has now a weekly paper, "The Gleaner," and you

ing for it and reading it. Mrs. G. W. Barnes, Goshen, was with her daughter, Miss Fannie, Sunday and Monday.

will be more than paid by subscribe

Mr. Ed Byers and wife, McHenry, vere in town this week. Mr. C. W. Parrott is again in town

after a long absence. Miss Myrtle Carter, Glasgow, has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Martha Barnes.

Misses Fannie Cooper and Daisy Stevens have returned from a visit to Cromwell.

Miss Nell Tiltord, Cromwell, is visiting relatives in and near town. Mrs. Boswell spent a few days in the country with her brother, Mr. Geo. Smith, who is quite ill.

Mr. H. S. Metcalf and daughter visited Mrs. Ed Byers, McHenry, Saturday and Sunday.

Why not buy Silver?

PADUCAH, Oct. 20. It seems to me that the aident advocate of free silver are neglecting a great opportunity to become immense-WARD B. SHER. that their conscience as men and citizens permit them to ask laboring MAN. of Illinois. men and the farmer, both of whom

Mr. Bryan's greatest argument is the free and unlimited coinage of it by this country would raise its value to \$1 29 per ounce. As ridiculous as Arrangements will to \$1 29 per ounce. As fineurous as slightest knowledge of financial matters. I will for the sake of argument

sell every thing they can spare and more than double their money in two would be glad to sell at 63c. If they

ever had in Ohio this silver question how dare they ask the laborer and farmer to risk his all, his existence, his future prosperity and happiness on the silver idea. Does not the very fact that Bryan and his clique are not buying silver ocrats will be repre- now prove conclusively, absolutely and undeniably at least one of two sented on that day by and undentably at least one of two Hon.Luther C. Willis hopes of being elected and the free coinage of silver adopted or he knows who will address in his own heart that even should he be elected and this country adopt free them on the issues as coinage of silver, it will never be worth no more than the commercial value, that price which is governed ery voter who desires by supply and demand. Think while there is time to think and don't be that our government led into cheap and debased currency.

fom Watson, oh my jo, Tom, When first acquent were we, You used to spout in Congress,
You were a sight to see!
But now you're in the cold, Tom,
And through your hat you blow;
But still you make a fot of fun,
Tom Watson, oh my jo!

Tom Watson, oh my jo, Tom, We're candidates thegither, Aud monie a thousand votes, Tom, We've lost wi ane anither. Now we mann get laid out, Tom, But hand in hand we'll go. And float thegither up Salt Creek. Tom Watson, oh my jo!
—[The Bryanized Burns.

CASTORIA

DAVE SMITH'S ULTIMATUM

Touched Up in Sarcastic Style By an Ohio Coun-

ty Democrat, Rockport, Ky., Oct. 19 .- The true Democrats of Kentucky, every one a hero, who so courageously repudiated that Chicago cabal of all the worst and most dangerous elements of American politics, will learn with

feelings mixed with amusement and pain, tinged with pity, that Hon. D. H Smith, silver Democrat nominee for Congress in the Fourth district, solemnly warns them never, never to 'come whining around toget back in the Democratic party." Think of the ultimatum thundered from Larue! Think of Carlisle, Lindsay, Buckner, Watterson and Breckinridge in abject servility "whining" around the like o' Dave Smith, begging for quarters. Why, like Tobe Grider's show it's so d-d bad it real good."

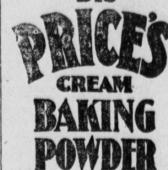
Let me suggest, David to the con-

trary notwithstanding, that the inevitable march of coming events plainly tells us that it remains for these grand conservators of true Democracy, whose love of country rises above love of place, to dictate the future caste of the party. And, mark you, when that mongrel, faction is scattered to the winds in November, having harvested a cyclone the fruitage of its own sowing; when it is wandering, foot-sore, disowned, and tized," are begging the preservers of the Covenant to kick them for their unutterable folly, there shall be em-blazoned upon the temple now in course of repairs, the following signi-

ficant inscription:
"No Tillmans, no Altgelds, no Debs, no Coxeys, 'no compromise with dishonor' shall ever enter here." Thus chastened, wiser and truer we shall go back to unsullied principles and start anew. But for unspeakable gall and cheek, it would seem Mr. Smith is to be commended. Its to be commended. Its to be commended to the chronic grumbler still lives, brazen effrontery is monumental. Unvailed on the outskirts of our temple ground, what would more fittingy commemorate a betrayed Democra cy headed for the demnition bowwows? As a warning to future generations give, oh give, this rare Ephesion, a niche in the Pantheon. Far,

among the thousands galloping up and down the earth, like vandals despoiling a temple richer in the blood of martyrs and more magnificent in architecture than that built to Diana, may we not thus immortalize one Herastratus? I thing he would rath er like it. He seems to be built that way.-[R. in Courier-Journal,

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pair



MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulted 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Mhe catalogus just issued by the Bryan & Stratton College is most convincing proof of the unexcelled merits of this institution. The book is edited almost entirely by past students, who speak in the loudest terms of the school, its methods and superior advantages. The typographical workmanship is excellent, and the half tone etchings of over one hundred of the graduates look like photographs .- [Louisville Post.

Marvelour Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Ganderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the despised upon the face of the earth results were almost marvelous in the seeking some, any shelter from the storm its reckless folly bred; when the Dave Smiths, utterly "demonetized by the storm its reckless to the seeking the same than the same transfer of the Baptist Church at Rives Junctive Dave Smiths, utterly "demonetized by the same transfer of th Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as it she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at

> The chronic grumbler still lives, but there are less cases of chronic Indigestion and Dyspepsia than formerly. The fact is so many people in the past have taken Simmons Liver Regulator that they ere now cured of these ills. And a great multitude are now taking Simmons Liver Regulator for the same troubles and they'll soon be cured. "It is the best medicine,"-Mrs. E. Raine, Baltimore,

Hon. C. M. Barnett and wife have returned from Canton. O.



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OUR PRICES!

Indigo blue, Turkey red, shirting and fancy calicoes per yard 4e

Our Fall Stock was purchased in Chicago, the greatest Western market, for CASH and the above is only a few of the bargains we offer. Country produce taken.

ONE MORE ITEM: We have a few pairs of C. H. Fargo & Co's famous \$2.50 women kid shoes,

which we offer at \$1.50 while they last. Call and see them.

H. J. YOUNG.

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CLOTHING NAKED LIMBS.

What Mr. Bryan and Others Promised This Country.

"Prophecy and Experience" as Comment-ed on by the Bulletia of the National ciation of Wool Manufacturers-The Crime of 1894.

We wish it were possible for every voter in the United States to read the article entitled "Prophecy and Experience-the Wool Tariff of 1994," in the September issue of the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. In this able paper it is shown, with almost terrifying exactness, what bountiful blessings the democratic free traders-chief among them Mr. W. J. Bryan, a member of the congress ways and means committee which framed the Wilson bill-promised this country from the reduction of duties, and what destruction and ruin they gave it. As we shall make liberal use of the facts and figures furnished in that valuable article, we give in the beginning, as does the author of the paper, the fol-

lowing prophecies: lowing prophecies:

"Pass this bill, and thousands of feet heretofore bare, and thousands of limbs heretofore naked or covered with rags, will be clothed in suitable garments, and the condition of all the people will be improved. It will give employment to 50,000 more operatives in woolen mills; it will increase the demand for wool, and prices will increase and with increased demand. will increase; and with increased demand for labor, wages will increase. Those who favor its passage may be assured that they have done something to promote the gen-

eral weal, something
"To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land."
—Speech of William M. Springer, April 4,
1892.

1892.

Speaking for myself, it is immaterial, in my judgment, whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not. Whether he does or does not, I am for free wool—in order that our woolen manufacturers, unburdened by a tax upon foreign wool and unburdened by a like tax upon home-grown wool, may manufacture for home-grown wool, may manufacture for a wider market."—Speech of William J. Bryan, January 13, 1894. At the time bare feet were to begin to

be shod and naked limbs to be elothed in the gorgeous fashion pictured by Mr. Springer and indorsed by Mr. Bryan the sheep flocks of the United States had reached a total of 47,223,000 and were increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year. The value of the sheep was \$118,057,500. Since wool was put on the free list the sheep have decreased early in 1896 to 36,000,000, valued at \$58,000,-000, according to the department of agriculture; and, according to W. B. Snow, formerly the assistant statistician of the department, the flocks now are reduced to 32,000,000.

Under the McKinley act the wool clip had reached, in 1893, 348,500,000 pounds, valued at \$52,000,000. The clip of the present year is estimated by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to be 270,000,000 pounds, valued at \$20,800,000.

That is how the Wilson law clothed the limbs and shod the feet of the farmers and other wool growers. Now, let us see how it was with the manufac-

turer. In the first year after the Wilson law went into effect the imports of foreign woolen manufactures represented a domestic value of \$90,000,000, equivalent to one-third of all the woolen goods made in the United States in 1890. In 1895, says the article, "the output of American mills was reduced in a larger percentage than the imports were increased; to such a degree, in fact, that it is safe to say that nearly one-half of all the woolens which entered into consumption that year were of foreign manufacture," though "we have in this after the passage of the Wilson bill. country enough woolen machinery to manufacture all the woolen goods our

people can consume." The quantity of woolen cloths imported in 1895 was almost equal in pounds (40,070,148) to the total quantity (41,739,996) imported in the three years, 1891, 1892 and 1893, under the Mc-Kinley tariff. Nor was the McKinley tariff by any means a prohibitory tariff, for in 1892 the cloth imports were the largest in quantity (16,248,313 pounds)

These enormous importations, undervalued by cheaper qualities and ad valorem duty frauds, stopped American looms by the thousands. But the Wilson law started a foreign loom for every American loom it stopped, as the article explains:

"The Bradford Observer described 1895 "The Bradford Observer described 1895 as the annus mirabilis in the history of that center of the English worsted industry. The Bradford exports to other countries were smaller than usual in that year; but to the United States they reached a total never before approximated; they rose to \$27,745,096, an increase of 21 per cent. over the value of the exports thence of the largest previous year, 1889, when their value was \$22,825,591.

was \$22,835,591.
"''Hundreds of households,' it says, 'have been stranded, because their maids work have thrown away the cap and print dress, to don the weaver's harden skirt. It probably never happened before that Eng-land found herself short-handed while the

United States was filled with people looking for work."

We come, then, to a summing up of what the Wilson law did for the Ameri-

can manufacturer: "Toward the end of the year 1895, therefore, production began to decrease, and before the heavy-weight season was over nearly one-half of the machinery employed nearly one-half of the machinery employed upon men's wear was idle. In the transition from the heavyweight to the lightweight season, the real condition of the American wool manufacture was for the first time apparent. Many mills shut down entirely; others ran alternate days, or half or two-thirds time; still others discharged the half, or more, of their employes; and with the advance of this summer about 80 per cent. of the wool mamer about 80 per cent. of the wool ma-chinery of the country stood idle."

And now we shall see how many feet of wage-earners were covered with soft

silk and fine kid, and how many limbs were adorned with broadcloth. In 1892 there was enough woolen machinery in the United States to give employment to 230,000 persons. In the woolen industry wages had steadily increased. Immediately after the McKinley law went into operation they advanced 20 per cent. further. The operatives in the woolen industry had full and steady employment all the year through, their normal wages amounting to \$80,000,000. And now! With 80 per cent. of all the woolen machinery idle in the United States, with the corresponding loss of wages to the operatives and the reduction of wages in other industries caused by the competition of idle mill operatives seeking employment in new fields, where does the wage-earner find those "thousands of feet heretofore bare and thousands of limbs heretofore naked or covered with rags" elothed and shod, as Mr. Springer and

Mr. Bryan promised? We see what the Wilson law, operating on the woolen industry alone, has cost our people. It has cost the farmer more than 15,000,000 sheep, that in 1802 were valued at \$2.50 a head. It has cost him \$32,000,000 a year in the value of his wool. It has cost him the loss of purchasing power of the wage-earners the woolen industries, who, with their earnings reduced or gone-80 per cent. of the wool machinery being idle -cannot buy his other products as

they bought them in 1892. It has cost the manufacturer his business and his profits, which enabled him to pay full wages to 230,000 persons. It has cost the mill operatives millions in wages, and, with their wages shrunken into insignificance, it has cost

ity. It has taken away something from those whose wages or living has depended on selling articles of consumption to those mill operatives who are now robbed of their pay by a tariff law which gives their wages to people who work at foreign looms.

Bare feet and naked limbs! Where were they in 1892, and what is responsible for them now? Does the farmer wonder why he cannot sell his crops? Is the merchant puzzled because his goods lie unbought on the shelves? Does the wage-earner seek a reason for the scarcity of employment and the lessened reward of labor? Is there any man who wishes to work, or has anything to sell, or is anxious to get adequate returns from anything he possesses, who doubts what is the source of his trouble? It is the crime of 1894 -the crime of Wilson, of Springer and of Bryan.

A CUNNING FALLACY.

One of the Free Silver Arguments That Doesn't Convince. One of the most cunning and falla-cious arguments for farmers in defense of free silver against the charge of dishonesty is this: When John Smith borrowed \$1,000, wheat was worth one dollar a bushel. Now when his debt is due takes 2,000 bushels to pay the debt. If the 50-cent dollar becomes legal it will only equalize the matter and enable John Smith to pay his debt with the sale of 1,000 bushels.

Sometimes this wretched fallacy is put in even more alluring shape as this way: John Smith borrowed \$1,000 to buy seed wheat and got 1,000 bushels of his neighbor, Jones, who would have given him the wheat instead of the money. Now he has to pay back his seed wheat bill and he has to devote 2,000 bushels to pay for the 1,000 bushels then purchased, and the question is asked: "Is it just?"

The answer to this wretched subter-fuge is this: John Smith borrowed money, not wheat. He took his chances on the rise or fall of wheat. His neighbor, Jones, took no part in the speculation, and would have gained nothing if wheat had risen, and should, therefore, lose nothing if wheat has fallen. Supwheat had risen to two dollars, would Smith have paid Jones \$2,000 instead of \$1,000?

Suppose Smith had been a manufacturer making farming machinery; machinery has fallen in price; shall the manufacturer pay his debt in the equiv-

alent of machinery at that time? Some men buy grain options; shall they be alloyed to liquidate on the basis of their purchase price? A bushel of wheat is not the unit of value, nor is corn, nor cotton, nor cattle, nor pig iron. All these fluctuate. Good money does not. The raiser of wheat can no more be shielded from loss by decline of the market than the pig-iron man .-St. Joseph (Mo.) News.

HAS HELPED (?) WAGE-EARNERS. What Candidate Bryan Has Done for the

American Workingmen.
What has Bryan done for the wageearners of America? In 1892 he championed the cause of free trade and did all he could to overthrow the protective policy that kept workingmen at work at good wages. He was successful and the protective policy, that made the progress of this country the envy of the world, was overthrown. What has been the result?

The American Economist sought to find out and sent to all manufacturing establishments in the states and territories a letter asking for information for the number of persons employed during July, 1892, and July, 1896. These periods were taken because they represent a lapse of two years after the passage of the McKinley bill and two years The Economist says regarding the re

Up to the close of last week we had received upward of 550 reports from employers in 36 different states who, in July, 1892, afforded occupation for 114,231 hands, whereas the same concerns could only employ 78,700 hands in July of this year.

The amount of wages paid in July, 1892

whereas the same concerns could only employ 78,700 hands in July of this year.

The amount of wages paid in July, 1892, to the 114,231 hands aggregated \$3,297,290.

But the pay rolls for last July, after two years of the democratic free trade tariff, aggregated only \$2,469,712.

The monthly rate of wages has declined from \$34.50 to \$31 among those who are at work. The number of idle hands in about 550 establishments was 35,531. The monthly loss of earnings to the wage-earners was \$1,457,488. The decrease in employment has exceeded 30 per cent. The decrease in wages earned has been 40 per cent.

This is what Bryan has helped do for the workingmen of America. He was the eloquent champion of a policy that

the eloquent champion of a policy that has thrown 30 per cent. of the wageearners out of employment and reduced the wages of those that are fortunate enough to be still employed 40 per cent. The wage-earners would do well to steer clear of any policy that Bryan advocates.—Hamilton (O.) News.

A campaign of honesty is the best campaign of education.—N. Y. Press.

Easy Lessons Apout Money. At first all money was weighed in cales. The first money trade told in the Bible was in silver, "And Abraham weighed to Ephron 400 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." A shekel was half an ounce.

It was not easy to carry round a pair of scales and weigh out metal each time there was a trade. So coins were

A shekel or some weight of silver or of gold was weighed out, melted together and stamped with a die showing its weight. Now money could be counted instead of weighed out. This made trading much easier. Anything that makes trading easier

betters trade. Silver was first in general use for coins. But as people became better off and had larger trades to make silver was too weighty. So gold came into use.
As nations have become better off they have come to use gold more than silver. The great trading nations now use the gold standard and only the poorer nations the silver standard for their money systems.—N. Y. World.

Why Dees Not Mr. Bryan Answer? Mr. Bryan tells the farmers that free coinage of silver will give them cheap dollars with which to pay their debts. Mr. Bryan tells city workingmen that free coinage of silver will raise the metal to \$1.29 per ounce, bringing the silver dollar to par with the gold dollar, thus giving city workingmen another dollar as good as the present one with which to buy the farmers' prod-

That is to say, to the farmer the Bryan silver dollar is to be a cheap dol-lar to pay debts with. To city labor the Bryan dollar is to be a dollar of high purchasing power to buy with.
Free coinage of silver cannot produce these two dollars. It can produce only one of the two. Why do not would-be supporters of Mr. Bryan ask him which dollar he really means? Both the farmer, who wants to pay debts, and the workingman, who must buy farm produce, are interested in having this ques-tion answered.—Chicago Times-Her-

Sam Jones Makes It Clear. "Suppose," says Rev. Sam Jones, of Georgia, "the government owned all the grist mills in this country and congress should enact a law that all corn should be ground by the government mills free, and that while corn was worth 18 cents a bushel the government would stamp the sacks of meal so that it would bring 50 cents a bushel and do this for nothing? It is a very hard matter to everyone else some part of his prosper; keep meal above the price of corn."

RUSSIA AND SILVER.

Private Coinage Has Long Since Been Stopped.

The Bank of Russia Has the Largest Amount of Gold and the Small Amount of Silver of Any in Europe.

In the discussion of the currency question it is customary to refer to Russia as one of the countries that is still business on a silver basis. This is so far true that the silver rouble is officially regarded as the legal tender of the empire, but the privilege of private coinage has been long since suspended, and the Bank of Russia, which merely an adjunct of the imperial treasury, has in its vaults the largest amount of gold and the smallest amount of silver of any on the continent of Europe. Last August, while the amount of gold held by the Bank of France was \$403,685,008 and of silver \$244,424,-829, the Bank of Russia had \$434,365,-800 in gold and only \$8,935,000 in silver. Even this latter amount was twice that held at the beginning of the year, and indicates the progress of the coinage of subsidiary silver pieces to take the place of some of the small notes. Last March, it was officially announced that the treasury had ceased to make use n its payments of bills of one and of roubles, and that it was to replace them by silver coins. But the treasury takes the profit on this coinage, and accepts also the responsibility of keeping it at par with the paper or credit rouble, which, pending the resumption of specie payments, bears the relation to gold of three to two; that is one rouble and fifty copecks in paper is equal to one rouble in gold. This seems to be rather a complicated

situation, but it is really a very simple It was in 1893 that the Russian government formally disassociated itself from the saver rouble in an imperial decree which was thus officially explained: "In view of a depreciation so rapid and so great, it became the duty of the government to take such steps as would lessen, at least, if they could not neutralize, the disastrous consequences arising from the depreciation of a metal which, in legal contemplation, serves as the basis of our monesystem, though, as a matter of fact, the silver rouble of full weight and fineness (18 grams fine) has entirely disappeared, and the credit rouble (paper money) has become our real monetary standard." It was further explained that it was very fortunate that the silver rouble of full weight and fineness has practically gone out of circulation, otherwise the depreciation of the white metal would have been followed by serious losses in Russia. As it is, the treasury will not be seriously damaged by the return to it of the 20,000,000 or 25,0000,000 of coins outstanding, which it will be obliged to accept at par, that is as the equivalent of credit roubles, notwithstanding that the 18 grams of silver in the coin rouble is of less value than the paper Till Russia is able to adopt rouble. gold as its monetary standard the silver rouble will continue to be its legal tender. But that simply means that the credit of the government is pledged to keeping at the value of 51 1-3 cents in gold a silver piece coined by itself containing some 28 cents worth of pure silver, just as it has undertaken to maintain at the same value of 51 1-3 cents its credit rouble, which if it were at par with gold would be worth 78 cents, but which measured by the bullion value of its silver equivalent would

be worth less than half that sum. Plainly silver has not succeeded in Russia, any more than elsewhere, in ding out against the depreci forced on it by the universal law of demand and supply. It follows that bimetallism has not the slightest chance of revival in Russia, the imperial government being only too well satisfied with the success it has had in avoiding the losses incurred by other countries from the depreciation of silver. It is not generally understood how substantial an item this has been. The French government guaranteed the Bank of France against the loss which it might suffer from the acceptance of the silver fivefranc pieces of the Latin Monetary at their face value, and, in all calculations of the liability of the French treasury, 600,000,000 of francs, or, say, \$120,000,000, is reckoned as the amount of the loss entailed by the silver accumulated in the vaults of the bank. In like manner, 130,000,000 of marks, or, say, \$31,000,000, is reckoned as the amount due to the Reichsbank by the imperial government of Germany to make up for the depreciation of silver thalers held as part of the bank's reserve. Russia has escaped any such penalty of the downward course of silver as completely as England has, because though nominally on a silver basis, it has had no silver in circulation, and Russia being now on the eve of placing its currency on a gold basis affords merely another demonstration of the folly of expecting the international "rehabilitation" of silver.-Rochester Post and Express.

He Prayed a Prayer

The prayer offered by an old colored minister at Fairfax Court House, at a meeting a day or two before Candidate Bryan came into Virginia, is receiving general commendation. This is the

"O Lord, save this country from the hands of them who is tryin' to bust it up. Give us plenty of work and good money for it so's we can take care of our wives and children and buy good bread and meat and pay for it. We want to keep polyticks out of our churches and out of our prayer meetin' but we can't help askin' Thee to keen a lookout for that noor miserable sinkeep a lookout for that poor miserable sin nee Bryan, who, we hear, is cummin' into this state hand in hand with Satan. We ask Thee don't let him do no harm, and if it ain't askin' too much, please forgive his sins that he is committin' every day and then knock the stuffin' out of him next November."

November."
The colored minister tersely and happily expresses an aspiration very widely cherished now .- Buffalo Commercial.

"VOTE AGIN' DE BOSS." This Is the Substance of Bryan's Appeal to Workingmen. Some of Bryan's appeals to the workingmen are taken up and commented

upon by a contributor to Harper's

Weekly, as follows: Listen now to these appeals to workingmen to rise against employers. It is the old cry of "Vote ag'in the boss." The man who employs you is your industrial enemy, at least; don't forget that. Vote against his interests and thereby advance your own. Make him "give up." You'll get lots of work by voting for a policy that will prevent your employer from making a profit

on his goods. Listen to Mr. Bryan.

At Albany he said: 'As a rule the men who have spent their time trying to break up labor unions, the only protection the labor-ing man has had, these are the men who come to the laboring men. I ask you if you are to expect a blessing from those from whom you have only received curses in the past?"

At Kingston: You have been kind enough to present to us a bouquet bearing the inscription: 'From Workingmen.' I am glad to speak to workingmen; and when I speak to them I do not speak to their employers and ask them to deliver the workingmen's votes. I have

known cities where employers used object lessons, where employers have used Mexican dollars to enforce object lessons. Whenever an employer tells you how to vote, tell him the declaration of independence says you are his equal before the law and your vote cannot be bartered away."

At Syracuse:
"But if a man in this country assumes to think and speak for somebody else, or he seeks to use his power as an employer to coerce the men who work for him, we stand and oppose him as we would oppose the man who would attempt to establish a monarchy in a democracy. We oppose him and offer no apology for that opposition."

At Hornellsville: "These men, who have now become the great apostles, preaching in the interest of the laboring men, my friends, these men who stand at the head of the gold crusade, are the men who have prevented the arbitration of difficulties between laborers and their employers These are the men who, by the formation of great trusts, have stifled competitors out of business and then preyed ipon seciety, with no one to restrain them or make them afraid."

What comment is needed after on rends such bits of demagogery? Walking Delegate Bryan can give Debs points. Watch the boss, workingmen Remember there are no honest and fairminded employers in this country.— Sioux City (Ia.) Tribune.

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

It Shows the Law of Supply and Demand Is Still in Operation.
While the Boy Orator and his aiders

and abettors are telling the farmers that the "crime of 1873" has demolished the price of wheat and that the price will go lower and lower until that crime is repented of, the price of wheat is rapidly rising. The reasons for the rise are plain. There is a shortage in the world's supply of wheat. This shortage first became conspicuous about the first of September, when the report of the Hungarian minister of agriculture was made. His reports are always influential in the wheat trade, He estimates the shortage at 137,000,000 bushels—50,000,000 in the United States. Since that report was made its conclusions have been substantiated by other reports, including that of our own gov-ernment, made September 10. There has been an unusually large exportation of wheat and flour from this country during the last month, the markets have been active and the price of wheat has risen so that the value of the wheat in this country has increased about \$50,000,000.

This is cheering and it shows that the great law of supply and demand is still in operation. The silver howlers talk and act as if they would repeal that law if the people would only give them a chance. Its workings just now are certainly troublesome to them .-New Haven (Conn.) Courier.

Debs Is for Biot, Not Silver. Several miners have been arrested at Leadville, contrary to the spirit of the Chicago platform, on the cheap and flimsy charge of riot, incendiarism and murder, in blowing up the buildings of the Coronado mine and shooting its guardians. And this outrage on them has been committed in the face of a new and bristling manifesto from Eugene V. Deba.

No wonder that in view of this outrage on the part of capital on the sacred right of riot Debs announces to a breathless world that he does not care a rap for free silver; he does care for free riot, and the abolition of courts and laws that interfere with it. The wretched silver mine owners who looked to Debs for encouragement now find themselves abandoned in a crisis. As regards the striking miners, their threat to burn up the waterworks of Leadville unless their arrested brethren are set free is both logical and consistent. So long as Leadville is for Bryan it ought at least to live up to its prin-

ciples and secure the freedom of its rioters .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. -The war democrats helped to save the union, and democratic soldiers were a powerful element in the union armies. When the national safety and honor are assailed the democratic party divides, and, judging from its past history, the patriotic end of it comes out on top.

The question simply resolves itself into this: Shall the workingmen and wage-carners continue to put 100 cents to the dollar in savings banks and building associations, or will they present 47 cents of that dollar to the silver kings and mine owners of the west? There is no need for McKinley to take

the stump; his record speaks for him. SILVER IN A NUTSHELL

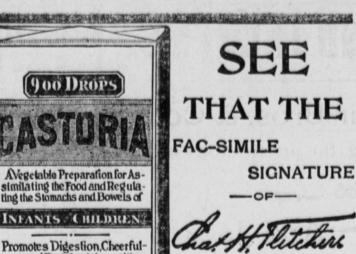
Free Coinage of Bricks Would Not Raise Their Price

Did you ever stop to think what would be the result if the government should by legislation determine that ordinary building bricks two by four by eight inches in size should be legal tender in any amount for one dollar each and should arrange to have them so stamped in any quantity free of cost to the persons presenting them?
Under such circumstances the price

of building bricks would at once advance to \$1,000 a thousand, for if they could be "coined" without cost the bricks "uncoined" would be worth just as much as the "coined" bricks-ofe dollar each. But did it ever occur to you that it would not be an advance in the value of the bricks, but a decrease in the value of the dollars, which would thus establish a new "parity between money and property;" that under such a system \$1,000 would be worth only 1,000 bricks; that that 1,000 bricks would exchange for no more commodi ties or labor than it does to-day, and consequently that \$1,000 would mean no more to us than 1,000 bricks do now? In other words, our government can determine by legislation what commodity and what amount of that commodity one dollar shall be, but it must leave it to the laws of comparative supply and demand, cost of production etc., to determine what the value of that commodity shall be. It may declare that a brick shall be a dollar, in which ase one dollar will be worth whatever a brick will exchange for. It may declare that 25.8 grains of gold shall be a dollar, in which case one dollar will be worth whatever 25.8 grains of gold will exchange for, or it may declare that 4121/2 grains of silver shall be a dollar, in which case one dollar will be worth only what 4121/2 grains of silver will exchange for, the same to-day as 50.3 cents in gold, or, "giving the debtor the op-tion" as to what dollar he shall use with which to pay his debts, it may declare that each of these three shall be a dollar, in which case one dollar will be worth just as much as the least valuable of the three, which under present conditions would be the brick .- I. Carroll

Mrs Smith Wooldridge, or Kimble, Ky, was so afflicted with her throat for over two years that she could not speak above a whisper After she used the first bottle of Dr . Rell & Pine Tar Honey she could talk as well a ever, and the case is such a worder. tel cure that her neighbors come in to see for themselves and are astonished hear her talk

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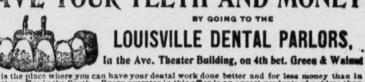
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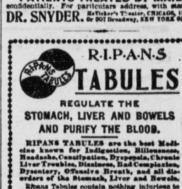
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SUPPLEMENT

HARTFORD, KY., REPUBLICAN. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 189

WORDS OF PATRIOTS.

Frominent Stump Speakers on Sound Money, Protection and National Honor.

RECENT CAMPAIGN ORATORY.

Makers of History Record Utterances Which Are Bound to Live for Ages.

What the Republican Party Stands

MAJ. McKINLEY.

"The political situation of the country is peculiar. We have had few parallels our present political condition. We have but one political party which is united, and that is ours. (Applause.) Discord reigns in all others. Our timehonored opponent, the Democratic party, is torn and divided. Two national conventions have been held by it and two national tickets presented, and their platforms are totally different on every sub-ject and in almost every section. The Populist party has merged its organization into that of the Chicago Demoeratic and St. Louis silver organizations, and their allies are for the most part harmonious except that each one has a distinct and different candidate for vicepresident. (Great laughter and ap-

"Happily the Republican party was never more closely united than now, both in fact and in spirit, and there were never better reasons for such union, and never greater necessity for it than new. (Cheers and cries of 'That's right.') It is wedded, devotedly wedded, to party principles. It stands as it has always stood, for an American protective tariff which shall raise enough money to conduct the several departments of the govcomment, including liberal pensions to the Union soldiers. (Tremendous cheering and hurrahs for McKinley.) A tariff

"Agriculture, commerce and manufactures will prosper together or fail together. Equally true also were the words of John Quincy Adams, 'That the great interests of this agricultural, mining and manufacturing nation are so linked in unison that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the other.' (Applause.) We cannot have commercial growth and expansion without national and individual honor.

"We cannot have commercial prosperity without the strictest integrity both of government and citizen. (Renewed applause and cries of 'That's right.') The financial honor of this government is of too vast importance, is entirely too sacred to be the football of party politics. (Great applause and cries of 'Good, good.') The Republican party has maintained it and is pledged to maintain it. It has more than once stood between good faith and dishonor and when it gave up the control of the government our national honor had never before been so high and unquestioned. (Applause.) The Republican party is pledged to maintain the credit of the government which is intimately associated with its spotless name and honor, and this it will do under any circumstances and at any cost. (Great cheering.)

"It taxed the credit of the government in the days of the war to its utmost ten-

der any circumstances and at any cost. (Great cheering.)

"It taxed the credit of the government in the days of the war to its utmost tension to preserve the government itself, which, under God, it was happily enabled to do. Following that mighty struggle it lifted oar credit higher than it had ever been before and made it equal to the oldest and wealthiest nations of the world. (Applanse and cries of "That's right.") It is pledged to maintain uncorrupted the currency of the country of whatever form or kind that has been used by national authority. It made the old greenback as good as gold and has kept it as good as gold ever since. It has maintained every form of American money, whether silver or paper, equal to gold, and it will not take any backward step. "Great applause and cries of "Good, good." No party ever went out of power which left so magnificant a record as the Republican party. (Cries of 'That's right.") Our great war debt was more than two-thirds paid off, our currency unquestioned, our credit untarnished, the honor of the union unsullied, the country in its material conditions stronger than it had ever been before; the workingmen better employed and better paid than ever before. with prosperity in every part of the

republic and in no part an idle working man who wanted to work. (Tremendous applause.)

Bryan for Fiat Money.

EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER.

Mr. Bryan at heart cares nothing for the free coinage of silver. Mr. Bryan is first and last a believer in fiat money, and he is only using the free coinage of silver to arrive at that finally. This is a serious charge to make, but if I cannot prove it I will apologize publicly for it.

is a serious charge to make, but if I cannot prove it I will apologize publicly for it.

In the September number of the Arena—jvst last month—there is an article on the currency by Mr. Bryan, in which he criticises Mr. Cleveland severely for using bonds in time of peace, and especially for selling them to a syndicate. He says; "When the United States, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, opens its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 it will bring real relief to its people, and will lead the way to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. It will then be prepared to perfect its financial system by furnishing a paper money invested with legal tender qualities and sufficient in volume to supply the needs of the government. Its paper money will not be loaned then to favorites, but will be paid out in the expenses of government, so that all may receive the benefits."

ites, but will be paid out in the expenses of government, so that all may receive the benefits."

This is fiat money, pure and simple. Mr. Bryan proposes to stop taxation and pay the expenses of the government by printing fiat money. This government once launched upon that boundless sea would as certainly fall and go down as did the French republic, which was set up at the close of the last century by a lot of theorists and revolutionists. They issued during a few years forty thousand millions of francs of fiat money called assignats and mandats. They gave a legal-tender quality to it, but while it could pay debts they could not compel people to take it in purchase. In other words, they could give legal-tender quality to the money, but they could not give purchasing power to it. From day to day it was issued, until finally it all disappeared as utterly worthless. Not a single franc of it was ever paid or redeemed, and the people who had parted with their property for it were rendered paupers. Their property was gone and the money they had received was valueless.

Shall this be a lesson to us? And can we contemplate the probability of putting into power as President of the United States a man who holds such views? In my humble opinion there is but one way to bring us back to prosperity and to the path of progress, and that is to return to the system of administration which has been of such great benefit to us in the past, and to follow in that path, to follow the lamp of experience. To do that every true, honest American citizen, without distinction of party, should unite in this attempt at restoration, and should by an overwhelming majority stamp out now and forever the heresy and the folly of a cheap and debased currency.

Bryan as an Orator.

the Union soldiers. (Tremendous cheering and hurrahs for McKinley.) A tariff that will stop debts and deficiencies and make the treasury of the United States once more safe and sound in every particular. (Applause.) It stands for a reciprocity that seeks out the markets of the world for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products without surrendering a single day's wages that belongs to the American workman. (Applause.) It believes in preserving a home market for the American farmer (applause), in the opening of the American factories for the American workingman (applause), and the opening up of a foreign market wherever it can be done with profit to all the great interests of the United States.

"It is, too, for sound money (great cheering), every dollar as good as gold (continued cheering), and it is opposed alike to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the issuance the according of silver, and the seames to the affect applause). It has always kept silver at a parity with gold. It proposes to keep that silver money in circulation and preserve side by side gold and silver and paper, each the equal to the best, and the best never to be inferior to the best money known to the commercial nations of the world. (Loud cheering.) It will continue to favor a policy that will give work to American citizons (applause), markets to American farmers (cries of That's what we want,') and sound money to both. (Tremendous cheerings and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley') We are now convinced after three years of experience, whatever may have been our political relations in the past, of the truth of the observation of Webster, made more than half a century ago. You will recall that he said: "That is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American can be applaused to the world of John Quincy Adams, That the great interests of this acricultural minimum and interests of the sarried policy which shall most usefully employ American colitions of John Quincy Adams, That the great interests of this acr

to another famous Nebraskan, whose exploits are inseparably linked with the history of Omaha; whose habits are as regular as the sun, whose character is as impeccable as Bryan's own, whose presence is just as handsome, whose presence is just as a segreat and have wrought many an audience to tears, to laughter and to frenzy; a man who, like Bryan, was possessed of a talking devil, and who today, in Madison square, New York—that bourne from which no Nebraskan seems ever to return—is feeding breaderumbs to the sparrows. That man is George Francis Train. And it must be reusembered that Mr. Train once ran for the presidency, just as Mr. Bryan is doing, on a ticket of his own. I say that the ticket on which Mr. Bryan is running for the presidency is essentially his own, although two other gentlemen have been casually mentioned in connection with it—one trying to get off and the other trying to get on. Here, you observe, is a sort of political cerebus, with not the best of feeling between the cannent is not without embarrassment. He must feel as bewildered with these two appendages as the proverbial cat with a like number of tails. He has probably prevailed upon Mr. Sewall to stay where he is, whereas Tom Watson wants to know. He wants to know whether he is a candidate for the vice-presidency or only a vermiform appendix.

An Assault on the National Govern-

ment. DON M. DICKINSON.

DON M. DICKINSON.

Let us see what confronts us. What is this free government that we hear about from the restrum only occasionally on the Fourth of July and gala days? But a word about this fundamental expression. Up to the establishment of the American government, governments had failed on the face of the earth for the object for which governments are formed.

The theory is that this is the best government and the only free government which achieves for the people the largest amount of happiness, comfort and prosperity for the greatest number. Now, they had tried emperors, ledging absolute power of legislation, the execution of laws, and all judgment upon laws in one man, and it failed; the people were oppressed and made serfs. They tried then oligarchy, a government of many men; it failed for the purposes for which it was founded; so that all monarchy and all systems and every republic in theworld had failed when our fathers formed the United States of America and gave us a place in the family of nations. (Applause.)

What was the peculiar part of the government which promises permanency, which promises a republican or democratic form of government, that could live? It was this: We established a legislature to make laws, a congress; we limited the powers of that legislature by a written constitution—thus far, Mr.

AN EXACTING PATIENT



Dr. Bryan: "There, sir; gaze at any object, your wallet, for instance; it looks as large again, doesn't it?"

Uncle Sam: "Maybe, but it doesn't weigh any heavier."

Congress, can you go, thus far and no further, as laid down in this written doc-

further, as laid down in this written document.

We named an officer to execute the laws, called the President, conferring upon him certain powers to execute and carry out the provisions of Congress. His powers were conferred and limited by the written constitution; it had never been done before. What then? Still a further check in this new experiment To what tribunal or what umpire shall it be referred to decide upon the question whether Congress goes beyond its written license under this constitution of the United States, and to what umpire shall it be referred if the President shall go beyond the powers conferred upon him by this constitution of the United States?

it be referred if the President shall go beyond the powers conferred upon him by this constitution of the United States?

We had created a congress independent of the President; we had created a President independent of the congress, within the powers conferred by the written instrument. Then the fathers decided that another check was necessary; this President and this Congress, that we have set up, may go the way of the French republic, or the Roman republic, and of other systems of government that have been formed; even with a written constitution they may agree upon a certain construction. We will set up here a tribunal, far removed from political contest, the Supreme court of the United States (applause), with power to say to the public body and the representatives of the state and the Senate: "Thus far shall you go in dealing with the rights of the people, thus far and no farther, and we hold that you are forbidden to do these things by this constitution of the United States." (Applause.)

They said further that the President, occupying the office of the greatest potentate on earth, with these great powers conferred upon him, he may transgress this constitution of the United States, and there is no power to interfere with him as it stands, except by way of impeachment before the Senate, and if the Senate and the President agree, that power would be futile, so that we will name this great tribunal, far away from the passions of elections, far away from the passions of elections, far away from the passions of elections, and the decision of this tribunal as to what may be done, or what may not be done, by the President or the Congress of the United States, that decision shall be final and binding on all the people of the United States, (Applause.)

Now, what have we today? In the first place, we have this extraordinary

as to what may be done, or what may not be done, by the President or the Congress of the United States, that decision shall be final and binding on all the people of the United States. (Applause.)

Now, what have we today? In the first place, we have this extraordinary proposition made. We find the powers conferred upon the President of the United States to execute the laws of Congress in these two things; we find that by the law of Congress the President must see to it that the mails of the United States, the communications between our commercial people, shall be kept open; that the mails shall go at all hazards. '(Applause.)

We find Congress providing, as between the states, that the President shall execute the law regarding the free transmission of freight and merchandise from state to state. We find this power resisted, and find in the declaration of the party platforms made at Chicago a statement in effect that the President of the United States cannot execute the federal laws; cannot execute the power conferred upon him by Congress and the Constitution of the United States, except by leave of the governor of the state (applause), and this is declared, fellow citizens—mark it well—this is declared by a body of people that came together at Chicago and declared that they were Jacksonian Democrats. (Laughter.)

Why, gentlemen, in 1832, John C. Calhoun advised that a convention gather in the state of South Carolina to consider the question whether President Jackson could execute the law for the collection of tariff, this high protective tariff, and to execute the law for the collection of tariff, this high protective tariff, and to execute the federal government, through its President, had no power to execute that federal law in that state without the leave of the government of South Carolina. That convention declared that the federal government, through its President, had no power to execute that federal law in that state without the leave of the government, through its president, had no power to execute tha

No New Sectional Issue will be Tolerated. SENATOR THURSTON.

My fellow citizens, there are other reasons yet why the loyal people of this country sould stand together at this time. Senstor Tillman of South Carolina, chairman of the contaitee on reso-

lutions, who represents neither the old heroic South of Lee and Gordon and Buckner and Hampton, nor the new South of enterprise and energy and activity and increasing manufacture, stood up in the Chicago convention and proclaimed a new sectional issue, the South and the West against the North and the East. A new sectional issue between the North and the South! Why, God forbid! Illinois sent out the flower of her manhood to the nation's battlefield under Grant and Logan and Oglesby and Palmer to put an end to sectionalism between the North and the South forever, Illinois gave Lincoln to the restoration of the Union, that in his hallowed memory the hearts of all the people might grow together in close and lasting friendship. My father went out under Wisconsin's flag, and gave his life that there should be and should remain a united people. I have crossed the old Mason and Dixon's line. Two weeks ago I went from Washington to Richmond in four hours—it took some of you four years to make the same journey. I have clasped in right good fellowship the hands of the men who fought upon the other side. The heroes of that great war—South and North—will never again enlist in another sectional strife.

It does not matter whether the American cradle is rocked to the music of Yankee Doodle or the lullaby of Dixie, if the flag of the nation is displayed above it; and the American baby can be safely trusted to pull about the floor the rusty scabbard and the battered canteen, whether the inheritance be from blue or gray, if, from the breast of a true mother and the lips of a brave father, its little soul is filled with the glory of the American constellation. A new issue between the West and the East! why, God forbid! I am a part of that mighty West. I know its brave, enterprising, pioneer people. I have seen them rescue the wilderness and convert it into a garden. They have been greatly aided by the assistance of the East, by the use of money which represents the accumulated savings of two centuries and a half of Eastern thrift

Labor Needs an Unvarying and Reliable Currency. FRANK S. BLACK, CANDIDATE FOR

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

"No man's labor of yesterday or last ear can be preserved, except by some epresentative or token of it, and money the almost universally adopted agent that purpose. Nothing in the world rould be so anxious as labor that the world have been which represents it should be unarying and reliable. * * * Who can g and reliable. * * Who can we until tomorrow the labor of to-It cannot be done, and the only of securing its benefits is to re-and preserve some token which stand in its stead and which may stand in its stead and which may sed as future needs may require." further on the speaker said: "If a is robbed, it is a crime and he may redress. If a bank fails and pays only 53 cents on the dollar, it is a ortune, and he is not yet without of recovery. But if he votes away cents of every dollar, it is his own and he has nothing to condemn his own folly, which will remain him much longer than his money."

Effect of Inflation. SENATOR LODGE.

Well, it is easy to mark up prices. A nan can go over his stock of goods in the morning and mark them up with a due pencil; but you cannot go over the alaries and the wages of this country with a blue pencil in the morning and nark them up.

a blue pencil in the morning and k them up.

uring our war, when we had an indecurrency and prices rose, the averprice of commodities rose; 89 per

i labor rose about 40 per cent.

was a net loss to hibor of about the cent., a net reduction of wages to

extent. Labor always, in case of preciated currency, lags behind otherices. It is inevitable; all history all experience shows it. They tried a France in the last century; they it inflation of the currency to the extent. You read the history of period; you find in the debates of French convention at the time of the dution—which resembled a good in many respects, the convention at ago—you find it constantly said:

are so great; France is so powerful, ivilized, so free, that she can raise price of money, she can maintain system she wants." And they issued whized, so tree, that she can raise price of money, she can maintain ystem she wants." And they issued issignats based on the public land; was land behind them all; they not merely irredeemable paper;

they went on, I think, to the amount of \$8,000,000,000, and finally the whole structure collapsed. The government would not take them, the paper became absolutely worthless, and when that paper became worthless it was found, not in the hands of the speculators; no, it was found in the hands of the manufacturers, of the business men, of the workingmen of France. It was on them that the loss fell, because they had exchanged their labor and their earnings for this worthless paper. That is the history of all attempts to juggle with the currency. The loss lands always in the same place, and we can form no exception to the great natural laws.

Jugglers with the National Credit. CHAUNCEY DEPEW.

"Bryan and Sewall and Watson proclaim a revolution. These jugglers with the national faith and national credit, with business and prosperity, with labor and employment, are recklessly endeavoring to precipitate one of those crises in which capital and labor and homes and wages are inextricably involved. The right of revolution is divine, but it must have supreme justification. Under our constitutions and institutions and laws as they exist there is before us in the promises of the Populistic leaders nothing but an invitation to embark upon that sea of repudiation and dishonor which has wrecked every nation and every people that ever embarked upon it. This revolution promises to destroy the Supreme court, to prevent the issue of bonds and the use of the credit of the country for any purpose, to debase the currency, to issue, if need be, irredeemable paper and flat money, and to destroy the validity and the inviolability of contracts between individuals. It proposes to seize the railways and the telegraphs, to enter upon a vague and vast system of paternal government and to destroy those elements of American liberty by which the government governs least and the individual has unlimited opportunity for industrial business, professional and political honors and emoluments.

"No one has ever doubted the wis-

least and the individual has unlimited opportunity for industrial business, professional and political honors and emoluments.

"No one has ever doubted the wisdom of the fathers of our republic. A century of experiment has abundantly and overwhelmingly justified their foresight, statesmanship and patriotism. They saw the horrors of the French revolution, and they made up their minds to guard their country against the excesses of temporary madness. They created the executive and the legislative branches of the government and made them subject to frequent submission to the will and judgment of the people, but they enacted a written constitution under which the executive and the legislative branches must act, and then they created that new feature of government, that palladium of the rights of the people and the permanence of our institutions, an independent judiciary, a court which could say to a wild Congress: 'You have overleaped the boundaries of the constitution and you must bring yourselves within its limits.' They knew from the precedents of fiberty behind them that the judiciary can always be trusted. There are two places under our constitution where neither wealth nor power gives any advantage to the individual, where the richest and the poorest, the most exalted and the humblest stand on the same plane; one is the ballot box and the other the court. And yet this Democratic and Populistic alliance proposes to destroy this majestic tribunal and make it simply the echo of the party caucus which controls Congress this year and may be driven into obsecurity next."

Integrity of the Courts.

EX-SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER.

"There is another proposition in that platform which ought to strike terror to the heart of every good citizen, whatever his political affiliations heretofore may have been, and that is the proposition which even shocked David Bennett Hill (daughter), whom I am faintly hoping will come out after a little for sound money, and that is the suggestion that whenever the Supreme court of the United States, in the exercise of the jurisdiction vested in that tribunal by the constitution, renders a decision which is not agreeable to Congress, they shall proceed to pack that court in some way with judges who will reverse it, and who will be more complaisant. You recollect ladies and gentlemen, that the Supreme court of the United States is created by the constitution. There are three subdivisions of our government, each independent of the other. The executive, the legislative and the judiciary. The Supreme court of the United States has been, from the beginning, an honor to this country; and its line of decisions, the great men who have been upon that bench shedding luster upon our jurisprudence of the world, have abundantly vindicated the wisdom of the framers of the constitution in creating it, it making it perpetual and in providing for the independent and fearless action by reason of the life tenure of its judges.

"I do not like to hear men cast suspicion upon judges. Our last reliance is in the integrity, the courage and the independence of our judiciary. When the people are swayed by passion, when Congress the side of the people are swayed by passion, when Congress in the integrity of the Senate, it is affairs. EX-SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER.

which may be intended to be a conservative body, may be a revolutionary body, we take comfort in the fact that we can rely upon the patriotism, upon the wisdom and upon the fearlessness of the judiciary. (Applause.) The man who makes it his business in public or private life to destroy the confidence of the people in the judiciary is a public enemy. (Applause.) It is a cowardly thing to do. It is the next meanest thing to whispering something about the character of a woman; and nothing on earth can be meaner than that. (Applause.) It is the next thing to it, to pass unfieledly comment and impeachment upon judges, and the integrity of their purposes; because a judge cannot come down from the bench and resent an insult like that. I say the people in this election ought to see to it that no President is elected upon a platform which calmly proposes, by unmistakable suggestion, to make the Supreme court of the United States, and other courts in our system, the mere football of politics, the mere tool of passions. (Applause.)

"I think Mr. Bryan thus far in his talks—and he says, I understand, that he never sees a crowd without wanting to talk to it—and I sympathize with him a little in that respect; I used to feel that way myself (laughter), but it was when I was a good deal younger than I am now, and didn't know a great deal; when I was about 36 years old (laughter), although I never expect to know as much as I thought I knew then (laughter)—Mr. Bryan in his speeches has not much to say about this packing of the Supreme court, but it is in their platform. That fact itself is another reason which justifies the Democrats of character and respectability in a revolt against the nomination made and platform promulgated at Chicago."

THE ROOSTER HE WORE ON HIS HAT.

Come, pause for a while in your play,
My boy,
And put down your ball and your bat.
Attend to me well
While a story I tell
Of a man who was tempted to stray,
My boy,
And the rooster he wore on his hat.

This man was a laborer skilled, My boy. Contented and happy thereat;
For his job was secure.
And his wages were sure.
But his heart with a longing was filled.

For a rooster to wear on his hat. One day some demagogues came.

My boy,

(For demagogue read Democrat),
And spouted and brayed,
In behalf of free trade,
Till they set all his fancy affame,
For a rooster to pin on his hat. He whooped like an imbecile loon, My boy,

For a candidate fussy and fat,
Whose inflated renown
Soon collapsed and came down;
And it felt like a punctured balloon,
My boy,
On the rooster that sat on the hat.

Now his partisans float in the soup,

Along with the bill they begat.

The cuckoos all sigh
For their vanishing pie;

And the rooster is sick with the roup,
My boy,

Poor rooster that rode on the hat.

And poverty sits in the seat, Where competence formerly sat,
And the laboring man,
Through this fatuous plan,
Is now left with nothing to eat,
But the rooster he wore on his hat.

Then take warning and never forget,
My boy,
Free traders are blind as a bat.
Their promise of good
Is adversity's food,
And the laborer long will regret,
My boy,

The rooster he wore on his hat.
—Indianapolis Journal.

ABOU BILL BRYAN.

Abou Bill Bryan, may his tribe decrease! Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace; And saw within the moonlight of his room, Making it rich and silver-like in bloom, An angel writing in a book of gold; Exceeding gall had made Bill Bryan bold, And to the presence in the room he said: "What writest thou?" The vision raised its head.
And, with a look of what he might expect, Answered, "Their names who'll get it in the neck."
"And am I one?" asked Abou. "I don't know," and Abou sook of what we have the neck."

"And am I one?" asked Abou. "I den't know,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee, "
Still, and said, "I pray thee, "
The angel wrote and vanished. The next alght
It came again with a great November light,
And showed the names of those knocked galley-west;
And lo! Bill Bryan's name led all the rest!
--Lincoln (Neb.) News.

COME HOME.

"From Thomas Watson."
a, dear Bryan, come home with me "From Thomas Watson."

O! Bryan, dear Bryan, come home with menow,
The pops are all ready to run;
You said you were coming right boak to the
Patte,
As soon as your talking was done.
Come home, come home, Bryan, dear Bryan,

Come home, come nome, Bryan, dear Dayler, come home.

Poor Altgeld is dying and Boles has gone-flat,

Don't talk any more, but come home.

O! Bryan, dear Bryan, come home with me of Bryan, dear bryan, come while you can?

Now,
Why don't you come home while you can?

Free silver's all right (for the heathen),
that's so,
But you can't stuff it down a free man.
Come home, come home, Bryan, dear Bryan,
come home,
McKinley is ready to give you a blow,
That will knock you quite flat, so come
home.

—Lincoln (Neb.) Call.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Is the story true that thousands of laboring men are wearing McKinley buttons who intend to vote for Bryan? We rather guess not. The laboring man is not that sort of a hypocrite, if we correctly estimate him, and it is an insult to him to say otherwise.

Mr. McKinley, said, "Glood recover.

Mr. McKinley said: "Good money never made hard times." Mr. Bryan said: "Money can be too good," Will the people of this country have difficulty in determining which is right?

Among the best speeches being made in this campaign are these coming from that little two-story porch at Canton.

It requires no argument to see why Bryan and his followers do not want to tals about procection.

It is the mills and not the mints that millions of warkers want opened. Stop the wheels in the head and let the wheels in the machine shops go around.

The most pressing money question is

in the machine shops go around.

The most pressing money question is that of wages for the people and a revenue for the government.

Bryan is now being called the business-killer. He meanders through the East making silver speeches and the mills and factories close in his wake.

After reading Bryan's wool record in Congress the farmer who votes for him must either have a forgiving disposition or in his wits be on the wrong side of the non compos mentis boundary line.

A farmer's illustration of the 50-cent silver dollar is that it would be like offering for sale a calf labeled "This is twins," and demanding double price for it. And still some people pretend to

it. And still some people pretend to

Tr

Campbellsville, Oct. 30 1:30 p. m.

L. Heavrin, D. M. Hocker and G. S.

Aud monie a thousand votes, Tom,

FREE TRADE MISERY.

epublican party.

This "court" was horseshee pattern and contained 9 houses—18 dwellings—5 on one side and 4 on the other, and these three closets were all there was for this whole "court."

Board and Lodging.

Nathaniel McKay Tells of His Tour
Through British Manufacturer, but does not reach the British workman.

Eight years ago I visited England for the purpose of studying the condition of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the purpose of studying the condition of the kind of the purpose of studying the condition of the manufacturer, but does not reach the British workman.

Eight years ago I visited England for the purpose of studying the condition of the dozen in Miller's court. I would have been glad to have taken some photographs of these scenes and "courts," but the weather was too cloudy for any satisfactory results.

I passed from this diord March March



Chainmakers of Cradley Heath earning from \$1.20-1.50 per week, working ten hours per day.

Taken August 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

The "Cesspool" of Manchester.

Standing, looking up Angel meadow, a graveyard on the left and behind one of the worst "courts" in Great Britain, public houses of course, and all around a population struggling in the ocean of moral and social degradation, it has been called the "cesspool of Manchester." Its history is a history of dirt, vile crime, drunkenness, riot, cruelty and robbery. The houses are low and dilapidated, and many are villainous holes, unventilated, undrained, corrupt, reeking with smells, utterly infamous and sickening both to body and mind—all this within a few minutes' walk of the Queen's hotel, the Exchange and railway stations. public houses of course, and all around a population struggling in the ocean of moral and social degradation, it has been called the "cesspool of Manchester," Wanchester, with her 500,000 population, the country is a history of dirt, vile crime, drunkenness, riot, cruelty, and robbery. The houses are low and dilapidated, and many are villainous holes, unventilated, undrained, corrupt, reeking with smells, utterly infamous and sickening both to body and mindall this within a few minutes walk of the Queen's hotel, the Exchange and railway stations.

There are scores of rooms furnished

the working people and comparing their wages with those of Americans. Four years ago I made a second visit for the same purpose and on August 12, 1896, I left New York, for the third time, to make another investigation. I arrived in Manchester on August 20 and there began my investigation, where I found more destitution than I had ever seen in any other city.

The "Cesspool" of Manchester.

Standing, looking up Angel meadow, a graveyard on the left and behind one of the worst "courts" in Great Britain, public houses of course, and all around

Wealth and Poverty Mixed.

Wealth and Poverty Mixed.

Wealth and Poverty Mixed.



CLARK & FISH ING MIL Mrs. Eliza Head, age 29, a chainmaker of Cradley Heath. The background shows on the left the blacksmith shop and on the right the home. She makes \$2,16 a week.

Taken August 26, 1856, by N. McKay.

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"Can I go up?" "les, I dare say he will let you."
"Before I go up I would like to ask, "What do you do for a living?" "My husband sells sandstone, sand and blue mole, or he gives the stone and gets rags, bottles, bones or old iron for them."
"What does he earn in a week?"
At this question the woman smiled

"What does he earn in a week?"
At this question the woman smiled,
"Well, it depends—sometimes more,
sometimes less. One day perhaps a shilling (24 cents), another day 1 and 6
(36 cents) and so on."
I should say here that the agent finds
the pots, pans, bed and fire, such as
they are, for I will not attempt to describe them. This I will say—no dog
of mine should ever he allowed to sleep
on what is called a bed in those places.
The whole outfit was not worth 10
cetts.

certs.
"Have you a back yard?" "No, sir."
"Where is your closet, then?"
"There, sir." pointing to three closets

with a table, a chair, a thing called a bed and a few pots. These rooms are sublet for 18 cents a night for two-size 12 by 10—where people eat, cook and sleep. I entered some of these houses—if such a name could be given to the hovels I saw—and in one I asked of a woman:

"Do you rent this?" "Yes," was the reply.

"What do you pay for it?" "Four and six (\$1.08) a week."

"Have you the whole house?" "No, sir; only this room." (Size 12 by 10.)

"Do you sleep in here?" "Yes, sir; we sleeps, eats, cooks and everything here."

"You have a room above—up the stairs?" "No, sir; that's another party's."

"Can I go up?" "Yes, I dare say he will let you."

"Before I go up I would like to ask, "What do you do for a living?" "My husband sells sandstone, sand and blue mole, or he gives the stone and gets rags, bottles, bones or old iron for them."

"What does he earn in a week?"

Trade Paralysis in Bradford.

Leaving Manchester, I visited Bradford, which is the largest woolen and shoddy manufateuring district in the world. Trade is paralyzed there as far as United States shipments are concerned at present. The manufacturers are awaiting the election of the President of the United States, to know whether he will be a free trader or a protectionist. The merchants are very much agitated on this account—for they can get but few orders from the United States. I said to one of them: "You have now the whole British empiresting cluding Indic), with a population of almost 350,000,000 controlled by Ley majesty, to supply; why are you not satisfied

to manufacture your goods and supply your own people?"
His answer was: "We want the American market. It is the greatest market in the world and during the time the McKinley bill was a law our manufacturers were quite paralyzed."
There was exported from Bradford during the last nine months of the existence of the McKinley law 84.478.000 worth of goods. This was from January I, 1894, to September 30, 1894. During the corresponding period of the following year (from January I, 1805, to September 30, 1895.), under the Wilson 5ill, the exports from Bradford amounted to \$21,171.000. Five times as much under the Wilson bill as under the McKinley bill. The total exports for the year 1895 from Bradford amounted to \$27,71.000. These exports include thirty-seven items.

state department.

We manufacture similar America, but on account of tariff bill we have been dept chance to manufacture their money which should have bour own working people has to the laboring people of Grour chimneys have ceased while theirs are in full working people are idle and a living on account of this living on account ee trade, Wilson tari Business Thrives in Bi

Business Tarives in Birr I left Bradford on Augus mingham, passing through Sheffield, whose iron and ste in full blast. Not only in but all over England, this dustry is prospering. And are running full time, and part of their product is sh United States. And while

CLARK & FISH ENG. MIL

are running full time our

are running full time our people Today the goods that are being Leeds and in Sheffield would, we for the Wilson bill, be made United States.

I spent a day in Birmingham is another thriving and prospero facturing center. Here also it are very desirous that no elemade in the present America schedule which would result in them of our market for their grant of the second se

The British Chain Gang.

After leaving here I went to Cradley Heath—among the women chainmakers and women blacksmiths—to witness the misery there which I had visited in

Shoe Worn by Wigan Wome

1888 and in 1892. There a there by the thousands who a for a living in old, low buildi-ing their houses.

for a living in old, low bursting their houses.

One man, William Boxley was 56 years old and earned day as a laborer, when he He has five daughters are Three of this daughters are and one works in a brickyn

two) and he told me it was his wife, who was very sick. All around were signs of poverty. It was not fit for human beings. It made me chill with pity as I looked on this terrible scene.

Going through a little court about 10x 10 feet, in the rear of this house, I came to the shop where one of his daughters makes chain with another woman. I asked her name and she told me Clara Boxley. Her age is 22 years.

She has been making chain for five years and receives from \$1.75 to \$2.16 a week for her work. She makes three-eighths inch chain and is paid \$1.02 for a 112 pounds. For breakfast she has bread and butter and tea and sometimes a piece of bacon. She told me she worked from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening; that the only reason she staid there was because she could not save enough money to pay her fare away from the town.

The buildings look as if they had stood for centuries, and as I passed through the little court leading into the house and which is walled on every side by houses I counted fifteen little children from 2 to 6 years of age playing together in all the filth that could surround a blacksmith shop in this district. Across the alley was another shop where another daughter was making chain. She is married, has one child and makes \$2.16 per week.

She has been making chain for twenty years, having commenced when she was 12 years old. Her husband, a chain-

S2.16 per week.

She has been making chain for twenty years, having commenced when she was 12 years old. Her husband, a chainmaker also, earns from 83 to \$4.50 a

Mrs. Polly Fowkes has four daughters making chain. She is 54 years old and has made chain since she was 7 years of age, but is now too old to work at it any more. Each of the daughters makes from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per week. They live in a little old house, with stone flooring. Here they cook and eat and live in the same room all huddled together. The girls are very smart at the forge. I set five girls to work in

. 20 years a chainmaker. World - hours per day and lacksmith shop. Taken Aug. 23, 1856, by N. McKay.

relacksmith shop. Taken Aug. 25, 1856, by N. McKay.

idle.

the blacksmith shop. They worked 30 minutes and zade me 14 pounds of three-eighths chain. Each piece was over two feet long, and they worked like beavers to see who could make the long all came into the room, and I asked them how long it would take to earn lariff riving the shop of the shop of

Women Coal Miners.

Women Coal Miners.

I did not visit Wigan this time (as I have done twice before), but there is no change in labor there; the poorhouses which I described and reproduced in 1892 still stand. It is a pitiful sight to wirness the poor women there, half starved and half clad, wheeling coal on the top of the pits for the small pittance of 40 to 50 cents for ten hours' work. I reproduce here a cut of the shoes that are worn by the women in these districts, heavy clogs with big nails in the bottom.

One pauper to every 37 persons. Twentyeight paupers to every 1000 persons.
Cost to maintain these paupers
annually.
Cost to maintain the queen and
the royal family.
Cost to maintain the president
and his secretaries.
S5,000
The population of the British empire,
including India and the colonies, is 346,000,000. There are 50 colonies and 40 distinct governments.
Life in London.

Life in London.

I arrived in London August 28, and made a visit to Whitechapel. I visited a lodging house on Osborne street. I asked for the proprietor and was introduced to him. They call him "the governor" to distinguish him from other

There are 519 friendly societies of trades unions in Great Britain with a membership of 1,043,000 (taken from report of House of Commons). Several of these societies are located in London and include some of the trades enumerated in the Booth table. The societies control the wages of their various trades, and were it not for the stand they take their wages would be reduced by the manufacturer to a lower standard than they are at present, which is less than one-half of what is paid in America.



Daughters of Mrs. Fowkes, chainmakers of Cradley Heath, earn \$1.20-1.50 a week. Work ten hours a day. Taken August 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

receives 12 cents per night for each of these rooms.

I went from there to Commercial street (in Whitechapel) where I saw a place called the Victoria home (kept in the same manner as the one on Osborne street), where the roomers pay from 6 to 12 cents per night. Then I went through the thickest part of Whitechapel—an alley called Petticoat lane. The meat hanging in the stores and on the sidewalks was so filthy that it sickened rue and I could not tarry long enough to even ask the price of it. I asked the price of herrings—I cent each. Bread was I cent a load, and it was hard looking bread; potatoes one-half cent a pound; onions one-half cent a pound; onions one-half cent a pound; Spounds of carrots for 2 cents. Such a filthy trading market would disgust a stoic. They live in filth, breed in filth and die in filth, knowing nothing else.

The "Casual Ward."

The "Casual Ward."

Then I went to a public institution known as a casual ward, the same one I visited eight years ago. I found it just as it was in 1888. The keeper, or guardian, told me this ward had been in existence fer more than thirty years and that there were thirty such places in London at present. These institutions are kept as public places and are really poorhouses. If a man has no money, he can go there and apply for admittance, which he gets if the place is not already filled. When received, they are kept in confinement for two nights and one day,

men. His name is Wildemouth. He lodges 391 persons in his house every night. His rooms are 6 by 6 feet and he receives 12 cents per night for each of these rooms.

I went from there to Commercial street in Whitechapel) where I saw a place called the Victoria home (kept in the same manner as the one on Osborne street), where the roomers pay from 6 to 12 cents per night. Then I went through the thickest part of Whitechapel—na alley called Petticoal lane. The meat hanging in the stores and on the sidewalks was so filthy that it sickened rhe and I could not tarry long enough to even ask the price of herrings—I cent cach. Bread was 1 cent a loaf, and it was hard looking bread; potatoes one-half cent a pound; onions one-half cent a pound; of carrots for 2 cents. Such a fifty trading market would disgust a stoic. They live in fifth, breed in filth, knowing nothing else.

The "Casual Ward."

Then I went to a public institution known as a casual ward, the same one I visited eight years ago. I found it just as it was in 1888. The keeper, or guardian, told me this ward had been in existence for more than thirty years and that there were thirty such places in London at present. These institutions are kept as public places and are really soorhouses. If a man has no money, he can go there and apply for admittance, which he gets if the place is not already filled. When received, they are kept in confinement for two nights and one deverage for the pay of the place is not already filled. When received, they are kept in confinement for two nights and one deverage for the call the store of America for the call the victoria had the receive one-half the \$280 or thought had he for the same and that victorial through the thickest part of Whitechapel—nal alley called by Parliament) is about \$280, a difference in favor of America over thousands of people in England (or S208 per cent. more; our cent. more; our conductors (on express trains), 349 pe



Mrs Fowkes' daughters work ten hour Taken at Cradley H

at the expiration of which time they are discharged.

Nobody is allowed to come to these places more than once a month, and he can stay no longer than the time prescribed. The ward I visited accommodated fifty-five men and thirty-two women. The beds consist of a narrow strip of canvas stretched like a hammock between two iron rods about a foot from the floor. The applicants are admitted after 6 p. m. in the summer time and after 4 p. m. in the winter time. As soon as they are admitted they are given a bath in one of the six baths in the ward and their clothes are fumigated and disinfected. After the bath they have their supper of six ounces of bread and a pint of gruel. For their bed they are given three blankets. For breakfast they receive the same food as for supper. For dinner, in addition to the bread and gruel, they are given 1½ ounces of cheese. The total cost for caring for these people during the period of their confinement, including the five meals, is 9 cents each.

Advice to Americans.

Advice to Americans.

Advice to Americans.

My advice to every American workingman is, as I have said before, to protect his own rights and the rights and privileges of his family and not to follow the whims, cries and falsehoods of the free-trade politician who seeks to have goods imported into the United States which are made by cheap pauper labor because he thinks the goods can be sold cheaper than if they were made in America.

If the wages of the American workingmen are not reduced to the standard of hose in England, and the goods are not made in America, he has no money to purchase these cheap goods with. Being deprived of work, where are they to get their money to make their purchases with?

with?

Labor in London.

The following statistics are taken from Booth's "Life and Labor of the People of London," showing the number of people employed in the various lines in the city of London:

Pallors. 91,876
toot and shoemakers 96,614

Labor in London.

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doot and shoemas and milliners.
Dressmakers and milliners.
Shirtmakers.
Algehinists.
Drapers and hosiers.
Elerks.
Conclumen, businen, etc. lerks... abmen, coachmen, busmen, etc.... aliway service, labor, etc..... onell.
Ock service, labor, coal heavers, porters, gasworkers, etc.
eneral labor, factor, labor, agine drivers and artisans.

Grand total in London 1.912.490

TAKEN FROM OFFICE	CIAL S	SOURC	ES.
	Per V	Per Cent. Favor of	
	America	England	r Cent. Difference in avor of America
Angre from smiths. Boilermakers. Boilermakers. Blacksmiths. Bricklayers. Boilershop belpers. Lalkers. Barpenters, house. Carpenters, ship. Conductors, express. Car drivers, Eng. 6s. 12 hrs. Amer. \$2. Engineers, London and Northwestern and N	$\begin{array}{c} 14.52 \\ 16.02 \\ 27.00 \end{array}$	9.84 7.92 12.00 3.60 8.16 7.92 8.40	\$.53 .47 1.02 1.25 .95 1.26 1.65
Y. Central. Firemen. express. Hodearriers. Holders on, boiler shops. Holders on, boiler shops. Holders on boiler shops. Laborers in streets. London. Longshoremen, N. Y. docks 22 to 40e per hr; London docks 12c per	31.50 17.10 16.50 10.50 10.50	10.80 5.92 4.50 5.04 7.92 7.20	1.91 1.88 2.67 1.08
nr. Machinists, 1st class. Machinists, 2d class. Masons, 8 hours. Molders, iron. Painters. Plasterers. Platers. Printers, job. Policemen. avers. Riveters. Riveters. Stage drivers (same as horse car drivers). Felegraph operators.	21.00 12.00 18.00 25.00 27.00 13.50 10.02	8.64 8.88 7.92 6.96 9.72 9.72	1.21 2.60 1.77
England— verage first year's service. verage ten years' service. 'rain dispatcher. ommon laborer. fortar makers.	21.00 10.50 10.80	1.88 7.48 5.04 4.06 7.20	

Cheapness will be still more dearly bought by the American wage-earner if we continue a free-trade policy in Amer-

I present this statement to the Republican national committee, free of charge, and trust they will attend to the distribution of it. Loudon, Sept. 4, 1896.

SEVEN

tricts, heavy clogs with big nails in the bottom.

The situation has not changed yet. As long as there is coal in the pit there will be women to wheel it. At one time this class lived and had their families in the coal mines, but Parliament prohibited this, and now they do the wheeling on the top of the pits. With this cheap labor no wonder coal is cheap in this country. This coal is used on the very steamers and vessels which carry England's free trade labor product to America to compete with our labor and manufactures.

Charles L. Snowden of Brownsville, Pa., writes me: "We pay our miners 70s cents per ton, or \$2.60 per 100 bushels (76 pounds to the bushel). One man can put from 150 to 200 bushels per day and can earn from \$3 to \$4 daily. There hapel, showing how the poor get their rest. ust 28, 1896, by N. McKay. A snap s 1 st taken in W

floor and an old-fashioned

are no poorhouses in Brownsville staring these working people in the face. They make from six to eight times the wages of the poor people at Wigan, and there are no women at work wheeling coal in the United States.

Paupers in the British Empire.

Paupers in the British Empire.

Paupers in the British Empire.

ported by argument because you have pose of buying votes, as the Herald

insinuate , even it they were for sale.

Fanatics. Soreheads.

After calling a man all th

on the 3d day of November for McKinley and Hobart and Our Job Department is always Jno. W. Lewis, and will do all we ready to do your job

K. T. UALDWELL.